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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,562

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1974

Established 1887

S. Africa Ousted By UN Assembly For This Session

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 13 (UPI)—The General Assembly voted yesterday to suspend South Africa's participation in its current session. The decision was without precedent in the UN's history, but it did not exclude the South African government from membership in the world organization itself.

The vote of 91 to 20 was taken to uphold a ruling by the Assembly's president, Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, suspending South African participation.

The United States unsuccessfully challenged the ruling, which was also opposed by Britain, a number of West European nations, South Americans and some others. Nineteen countries abstained.

(Prime Minister John Vorster

said in Pretoria today that South Africa has recalled its ambassador to the UN, and halted its financial contributions of about \$1 million to the world body. United Press International reported.)

The seats of the South Africans were vacant at the time of the vote. The delegation has not been participating in the session since the Assembly voted on Sept. 30 against accepting its credentials. Applause broke out in the Assembly hall when the decision was announced. It was led by the African members, who had campaigned against South Africa because of its racial policies, its refusal to relinquish control over South West Africa and its military support for Rhodesia's white-minority government.

Those opposed to the suspension had expressed abhorrence for South Africa's practice of apartheid, or race separation, but ob-



Abdelaziz Bouteflika

jected that depriving it of an Assembly seat was unlawful under the UN Charter and could set a dangerous precedent.

The United States, Britain and France used their veto power in the Security Council on Oct. 20 to block an African-led campaign to expel South Africa from the United Nations.

The decision by the Assembly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Greeted Like Head of State Arafat in a Speech at UN Offers Olive Branch, Gun

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 13 (UPI)—Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, announced from the rostrum of the UN today that the killing in the Middle East would end "once a just peace, based on our people's rights, hope and aspirations, is finally established."

"I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun," said Mr. Arafat, speaking in Arabic. "Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand." He waved his finger at the General Assembly and repeated, "Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."



PLO chief Yasser Arafat acknowledging cheers at UN General Assembly session yesterday.

The chairman of the PLO was greeted like a head of state. He was escorted into the General Assembly hall by the UN's chief of protocol. A chair reserved for heads of state was placed on the platform for him. There was sustained applause. When he clasped his hands over his head in a winning prizefighter's gesture, his beige poplin jacket lifted up to reveal a black leather holster.

A PLO spokesman said, however, that the holster was empty. Mr. Arafat gave a carefully worded speech that outlined the historical reasons for the Palestinian problem, which he attributed to colonialism in the work of Zionism, and his prescription for alleviating it—through the return of his people to their homeland and the creation of a secular state. "To Israel this means the destruction of the Jewish homeland."

Occasionally Mr. Arafat omitted hostile references to the United States that appeared in his prepared text.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., a member of the U.S. delegation, called Mr. Arafat's speech "a masterpiece." "It gave Israel

nothing," he said. "It was extraordinarily well worded."

Mr. Arafat appeared relaxed and calm after a nightlong flight that ended when a helicopter deposited him on the UN grounds at 7:35 a.m. He reportedly had taken a nap and had obviously shaved for the occasion. Normal-

ly he has appeared with what looks like a five-day stubble of beard. He was clean-shaven and wore a brown shirt open at the neck, brown slacks and beige suede shoes. A black and white keffiyeh covered his head.

The 44-year-old PLO leader proposed establishment of "one

democratic state where Christian, Jew and Moslem can live in justice, equality and fraternity."

"We invite them [the Jews] to emerge from their moral isolation into a more open realm of free choice, far from their present leadership's effort to implant in them a Masada complex," he said.

Masada was a Jewish citadel in Roman times that fought Caesar's legions until its surviving defenders killed one another and committed suicide.

The Israeli delegation to the Assembly, including Ambassador Yosef Telush, was absent from the chamber during Mr. Arafat's appearance. U.S. Ambassador John Scali, joined by Sen. Percy and Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., occupied the U.S. tables, listening to some strong verbal attacks by Mr. Arafat on the U.S. role in the world.

He was making a direct appeal to the American people, Mr. Arafat said, for support of the Palestinian cause in the way that George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson fought for freedom and the rights of the oppressed.

He charged that the Israelis are vigorously pushing military preparations for a "fifth war of aggression launched against us."

"Such signs bear the closest possible watch," he said, "since there is a grave likelihood that this war forbodes nuclear destruction and cataclysmic annihilation."

Arab Self-Defense

Mr. Arafat said the Palestinians were only practicing self-defense.

"The difference between the revolutionary and the terrorist lies in the reason for which each fights," he said. "For whoever stands by a just cause and fights for the freedom and liberation of his land from invaders, the settlers and the colonialists cannot possibly be called terrorists. Otherwise the American people in their struggle for liberation from the British colonialists would have been terrorists..."

The Zionists are part of a wave of colonialists in Asia and Africa, Arafat said. Israel, he said, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.K. Gets Plan to Avert Recession

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The government announced a new economic program yesterday in an effort to avert unemployment and stimulate British industry at a time of deepening disquiet over the national economy.

The program involves reduced wages and price controls for British companies, incentives for business expansion and general measures to stimulate the economy.

The government also announced that the value-added tax on gasoline would be tripled to discourage wasteful use of energy. The tax increase will have a major impact on gasoline prices.

In addition, the budget message to Parliament, Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated that additional price increases were in store for Britain because of the government's intention to phase out subsidies for most nationalized industries.

This means that increases may occur on rail and air fares, electricity rates and natural gas and coal prices to cover deficits now totaling about a billion pounds.



Denis Healey

Unemployment is already rising in Britain. Mr. Healey implied that it would approach a million persons, compared with the present 640,000, which equals about 3 per cent of the nation's work force.

Starting next Monday, the gasoline tax will be increased from 8 pence to 25 pence. As a result, the price will rise from 24 pence to 64 pence an imperial gallon, equal to a rise from \$1.06 to \$1.20 for an American gallon.

The added tax will remain at 8 pence on all other goods, said a spokesman.

A Run on Gasoline

The announcement caused a run on gasoline all over Britain tonight as motorists lined up at service stations to beat the price increase in a stampede reminiscent of the situation last fall when oil shipments from the Middle East were being curtailed.

Economists said the impact of the budget would be "inflationary," or slightly inflationary. The higher gasoline tax alone will raise the retail price index by 6.55 per cent. Other specific measures in the budget will add another percentage point by mid-1975, according to the government's estimate.

The budget's potential impact on prices immediately raised questions about the value of the pound, which has been under pressure this week because of fears that the new budget would be inflationary. The pound plunged to another 10-month low today, closing at \$2.3050, down more than 2 cents for the day.

Adding to the anxieties of holders of sterling was Mr. Healey's announcement that sterling guarantees—agreements assuring specific exchange values to overseas holders of pounds—would be abandoned at the end of this year.

A government source said \$15 billion is now covered by the guarantees. Mr. Healey said the problem of recycling surplus oil revenues has given rise to a policy "an international dimension which makes such guarantees inappropriate."

Confidence in the pound Another government source said abolition of the guarantees was not expected to lead to additional pressure on the pound. Sources in the foreign-exchange market suggested, however, that confidence in the pound was already ebbing rapidly, and removing the guarantees would be considered another negative factor.

Economists noted that the basic problems with the pound were Britain's rate of inflation, now believed to be approaching 20 per cent, and its huge visible trade deficit, estimated at \$4.3 billion for the present calendar year. The combination of these two factors could produce a surplus of sterling in the exchange markets.

In the effort to stimulate industry, the government announced a relaxation in price controls, whereby companies will be able to pass along to consumers up to 80 per cent of the increases in labor costs that they experience, instead of a maximum of 50 per cent as at present.

Many companies had complained that they were caught in an economic squeeze as a result of their constantly rising operating costs and inability to raise prices under government controls. Business profits are expected to benefit.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Caramanlis Sets Referendum On the Monarchy Next Month

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Premier Constantine Caramanlis announced tonight that the fate of Greek monarchy will be decided in a national referendum Dec. 8.

In a nationally televised speech, Mr. Caramanlis asserted that the decision on whether to recall King Constantine should be made by the Greek people. However, he refrained from disclosing his own position on the issue in what appears to be an obvious effort to court royalist votes in Sunday's parliamentary elections.

Last year, then-Premier George Papadopoulos declared Greece a republic. His decision was later approved by 74 per cent of the vote in a referendum.

There is a strong impression here that next month's referendum will endorse the republican form of government.

By announcing the date for a referendum, Mr. Caramanlis shunted the charge of political opponents that he was planning to restore the monarchy if he assumed that post following last November's election.

Following the collapse of the military dictatorship last July, Mr. Caramanlis reinstated the constitution that had been in force prior to the 1967 military coup. But the provisions of the constitution relating to the monarchy were temporarily suspended. All powers of the head of state were vested in the President, Lt. Gen. Phaedon Gaidis, who had assumed that post following last November's election.

Many Greek hold King Constantine and his mother, Queen Frederica, responsible for creating the unstable political climate which permitted Mr. Papadopoulos and a group of colonels to stage their coup in 1967.

King Constantine appeared initially willing to cooperate with Mr. Papadopoulos. In December, 1967, the King staged an unsuccessful

counter-coup, after which he fled into exile. He has been living in London recently.

The King's chances to regain his throne are clouded by the reported possibility that Mr. Caramanlis would prefer a presidential system of government, a type of strong executive combined with a weak parliament.

During the 140 years of Greece's modern political history, the monarchy has been abolished several times. An earlier King, Constantine was ousted from his throne in 1917 for siding with Germany in World War I. He returned in 1920, only to be driven out again in 1922 as the scapegoat for Greece's military disaster in a war with Turkey. His son, George, reigned for two years, then a republic was instituted by plebiscite.

Another referendum returned George to the throne in 1935. After exile during World War II, George was returned by another referendum in 1946.



King Constantine

Israeli Troops Charge Crowds Arabs on West Bank Strike In Support of Arafat, PLO

By Terence Smith

NABLUUS, Jordan, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The shopkeepers of this Israeli-occupied Arab town staged a strike and hundreds of students demonstrated in the main square this morning in a defiant display of support for Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Club-wielding Israeli police and paratroopers charged the jeering, whistling crowds of schoolchildren and gathered them into narrow side streets. No serious injuries were reported.

By midday most of the shops and businesses that had remained shuttered to mark Mr. Arafat's appearance before the UN General Assembly had reopened after a stern warning from the Israeli military governor of the town.

The combined strike and demonstration was the most extensive in this militant West Bank town in five years. Not since 1969, according to local Arab leaders, had the people joined so unanimously in an overt display of opposition to the Israeli occupation.

Demonstrations Elsewhere

Similar but smaller demonstrations were reported in Ramallah and elsewhere on the West Bank. The strike reflected the new, aggressively outspoken tone of independence that has emerged on the West Bank in recent weeks as a result of the PLO's successes at the UN and the Arab summit conference at Rabat.

West Bankers who kept silent in the past now are speaking out unambiguously in favor of the PLO and the formation of an independent Palestinian state as soon as possible.

"Today everyone on the West Bank accepts the leadership of the PLO," Hamdi Canan, the former mayor of Nablus said in an interview here today. "Even the people in the market have suddenly found their voice and are speaking out. They are admitting their true feelings to anyone who will listen."

This new willingness to speak out was strikingly apparent in a day of interviewing here. Few Arabs were willing to be quoted by name for fear of incurring the wrath of the authorities, but people of every political stripe readily offered their views on the PLO and the prospects of forming a Palestinian state.

Significantly, even the more conservative Palestinians who previously supported King Hussein now seem to accept the PLO as the genuine representative of the West Bank. This applied to Mr. Canan, who is one of the town's wealthiest businessmen, and to others interviewed, including a doctor, a former officer in Jordan's Arab Legion and a prosperous lawyer.

Not all of them see Mr. Arafat as necessarily the best leader but they readily acknowledge that he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

White House Rebukes Military Chief For Remarks on U.S. Jews, Israelis

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Gen. George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has drawn a rebuke from the White House for having publicly suggested that Israel has too much influence in the U.S. Congress and that Jews "own, you know, the banks in this country, the newspapers."

Gen. Brown, the nation's ranking military officer, also suggested last month that if a severe new oil embargo caused suffering among Americans, they might "get tough-minded enough to set down the Jewish influence in this country and break that lobby."

Today, after Gen. Brown's words were published, President Ford relayed to Defense Secretary James Schlesinger his view that the general's comments were "ill-advised and poorly

handled" and did not reflect the opinions of any other high American officials, military or civilian.



Gen. George Brown

The President also instructed his press secretary, Ronald Nease, to make public his reaction to Gen. Brown's remarks and to stress that Mr. Ford feels "very strongly" about the incident.

A Pentagon spokesman said earlier that Secretary Schlesinger considers Gen. Brown's remarks "unfortunate and regrettable" but "continues to have confidence" in the general. The spokesman said that Mr. Schlesinger "realizes this was a very unfortunate misexpression of the general's opinions."

Shortly after the White House disclosed the rebuke, Gen. Brown expressed deep "regret" for his remarks in a telegram to Paul Hare, the national commander of the Jewish War Veterans.

The four-star Air Force general, who took over as chairman (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

OAS Fails to Lift Cuba Quarantine

By Jonathan Kandell

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The effort to end the economic and political sanctions imposed against Cuba by the Organization of American States a decade ago was defeated yesterday when the move failed to gain the support of the required two-thirds majority of OAS members.

The vote to lift the sanctions was 13 to 2, with 6 abstentions.

As a result, more Latin American countries are expected to flout OAS prohibitions and establish ties with the government of Premier Fidel Castro. Seven OAS members—Argentina, Peru, Panama, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Barbados—have diplomatic and economic ties with Havana.

But the outcome also means that Cuba continues to be formally considered as an outcast by the most important regional organization in the hemisphere despite the efforts of a majority of Latin American nations to abolish the quarantine of the Caribbean island.

Need 14 Votes

The resolution, which needed 14 votes for passage, received the support of Honduras, Costa Rica, Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Venezuela, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, Peru, Panama, and the Dominican Republic.

Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay voted against the resolution and the United States, Guatemala, Bolivia, Brazil, Nicaragua and Haiti abstained.

The resolution called for abolition of the trade and diplomatic

quarantine imposed against Cuba in 1962 following charges that the Havana government was fomenting subversion in the hemisphere through its support of Marxist guerrilla movements. The defeated resolution noted "the change in circumstances" in the past decade—an allusion to the belief by most OAS members that the Cubans were no longer a threat to Latin American governments.

EEC Balks at British Bid on Renegotiation

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Britain's efforts to renegotiate its entry terms to the European Economic Community received little support during two days of talks that EEC foreign ministers ended here last night.

Before agreeing to renegotiate, EEC officials and diplomats insist on a clear, prior commitment from Britain that the aim of the renegotiations is to remain in the community.

However, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson has decided that he cannot give a clear signal at this stage because the

issue of EEC membership has created deep divisions in the country and in his own cabinet. Britain's reticence to pledge itself to remain in the EEC is believed to have influenced the French and German positions on renegotiation at the meeting.

Following bilateral weekend talks between British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, German officials in Brussels declared that they needed a commitment from Britain before West Germany could agree to renegotiate its entry terms.

French Foreign Minister Jean

Sauvagnargues said yesterday that the only problem is the attitude of the British government.

Mr. Callaghan got little real support for his demand for a cut in Britain's share of the running costs of the EEC. He said that Britain is now paying a contribution to the EEC budget that exceeds its share of EEC real wealth as measured by gross domestic products.

Although Mr. Callaghan will raise the cost-sharing issue again at the ministers' next session here on Dec. 2, it appears that little will be done about it before the Paris summit talks planned for Dec. 9 and 10.

Before the OAS convened last Friday, advocates of the resolution had expressed confidence that it would easily carry, with as many as 16 votes. When it became apparent that they had misgauged their support, they tried during the last few days to coax two more nations into backing them.

They circulated a softer draft resolution which would have permitted OAS members to establish ties on their own with the Cubans. When defeat became apparent, they decided to fall back on the initial, tougher resolution, and denounced the resisting minority, particularly the United States.

The American delegation— (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

At Rome Conference

U.S. Backs Plan for Doubling Of World's Annual Food Aid

By Dan Morgan

ROME, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The United States has thrown its support behind a proposal to increase international food assistance to needy nations to a minimum of 10 million tons annually over the next three years.

The aid effort, in which the world's wealthier nations, including oil producers, would be expected to join in providing food and financing—would result in a doubling of the 1974 program.

At the same time, the U.S. delegation at the U.N. World Food Conference offered a resolution calling for countries most seriously threatened by food shortages and dwindling financial reserves to get priority in the allocation of grain.

Full Relations Resumed by Algeria, U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Algeria resumed diplomatic relations with the United States yesterday, ending a 6 1/2-year break that was precipitated by American support of Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

Re-establishment of diplomatic ties was announced simultaneously in Algiers and Washington, following resolution of a number of technical questions last month.

Getting on a good footing with Algeria was a prime goal of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for the last year, not only because of the country's plentiful oil and natural gas reserves, but also because he viewed President Houari Boumedienne as a major figure in the Arab world.

He visited with Mr. Boumedienne as often as possible during the last 13 months and arranged for him to be invited to Washington to confer with Richard Nixon, then the president, last April, even though the two countries still had no diplomatic ties.

Messrs. Kissinger and Boumedienne arranged most of the details of resuming relations during his stopover in Algiers on his seventh Middle East trip as secretary of state.

Preparatory to the exchange of ambassadors, diplomatic affairs in Algiers will be conducted by Richard Parker, head of the U.S. interests section in the Swiss Embassy, and in Washington by Abdelkader Boudelham, head of the Algerian interests section in the U.S. Embassy.

With yesterday's announcement there remained only one Arab country, Iraq, which still has not resumed diplomatic relations with the United States since the break-off in 1967.

The other Arab country that has no relations with the United States is South Yemen, which broke off ties in 1969.

Jordan Pardons All in Prison for Security Crimes

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (UPI)—King Hussein today issued a general amnesty for all persons convicted of crimes relating to the security of the state, a government announcement said.

The detainees will be released from jail tomorrow, the announcement said.

It did not specify the persons being amnestied, but political sources said that the order affected mainly jailed Palestinian guerrillas.

In an interview published in a Beirut magazine today, King Hussein said that there are about 100 Palestinians now in Jordanian jails.

Palestinian sources in Beirut said that the correct figure was in the region of 1,000.

Earthquake in Chile

SANTIAGO, Nov. 13 (UPI)—An earthquake struck northern Chile yesterday, shaking buildings but apparently causing no major damage.

Britain Gets Plan to Avert Recession

(Continued from Page 1) off from the relaxation by up to \$800 million annually.

Opposition Assails Budget LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The Conservative and Liberal parties today joined forces to assail the Labor government's crisis budget as inadequate to slow inflation in Britain.

"The country is still on an inflation course," said Conservative leader Edward Heath.

"The Labor government is virtually inviting the trade unions to put in bids for higher wages to meet higher prices," said the Liberal party's economic spokesman, John Pardoe.

Campbell Adamson, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, which repre-

This indicated an intent by the Food administration to give greater emphasis in its food aid program to humanitarian considerations. In the last two years, more than half of the food distributed by the government in this program has gone to parts of the world—such as Indochina or the Middle East—where the United States has a vital security interest.

According to the United Nations, the United States will supply about 3.4 million tons of the 5 million tons contributed as food aid in this calendar year.

The European Economic Community's share of the overall food assistance effort has increased. The 1973 to 1974 Common Market allocation of 1.3 million tons of food, mostly wheat, went mainly to the drought-stricken Sahel-Saharan region and to Bangladesh. Humanitarian considerations also received top priority in the distribution of more than 600,000 tons of grain by Canada this year.

Military Budgets

At a press conference here today, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., proposed that all nations of the world reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent in order to set aside an estimated \$30 billion annually for allocation by an international food authority.

The authority would fund programs to raise nutritional standards, increase farm production in developing countries and build fertilizer plants.

He also challenged oil-producing countries to earmark 10 per cent of their oil income—an estimated \$7 billion—to the authority.

A U.S. delegate to the food conference, Edwin Martin, said today that he would "expect" that some of the newly rich countries would contribute to the expanded international effort.

Mr. Martin also said that the United States would study carefully a proposal by a group of oil-producing nations, joined by some developing countries, for an international fund to channel financing to places where agricultural production is too low.

He said that the United States might consider supporting such a fund if "really new money was to go into it."

A separate effort to deal with the immediate problem of a number of countries threatened with famine food deficits over the next eight months continued today.

Emergency Plan

The world's biggest grain producers and grain importers agreed to consider a possible emergency rescue plan for these countries.

Agreement in principle to send experts to study the detailed needs of the stricken countries and to consider means of financing a grain transfer was reached at a luncheon meeting attended by representatives of the United States, China, the Soviet Union, India, the European Common Market, Canada, Australia and Argentina, Western officials said.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. has estimated that some 20 countries face a food deficit of 8 to 12 million tons which will still be uncovered by pledges of food aid or commercial purchases.

Terrorists Slay Argentine Officer

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (AP)—Terrorists assassinated another army officer yesterday as they continued to defy a government-imposed state of siege aimed at ending guerrilla warfare.

The victim, Roberto Garbajo, 33, was the eighth army officer slain since the outlawed Peoples Revolutionary Army vowed two months ago to execute 14 to 15 officers in revenge for the killings of a similar number of guerrillas.

The state of siege, decreed by President Isabel Peron a week ago, was criticized by opposition political leaders who called it "dangerous" for civil liberties.

Trade Deficit Jumps

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Britain's deficit in its trade with the rest of the world jumped to \$440 million in October, the Treasury announced today.

This compares with a revised deficit between exports and imports of \$273 million in the previous month, and \$231 million in August.

Raising Funds

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ)—London Stock Exchange officials today disclosed further details of a major fund-raising to be made



ARAFAT ARRIVING—The helicopter carrying PLO chieftain Yasser Arafat from Kennedy International Airport to the United Nations Plaza prepares to land at the UN.



Police escort a pro-Israeli demonstrator from the area near UN headquarters.

Arafat Offers UN Olive Branch, Gun

(Continued from Page 1)

charged, launched wars of aggression against Arab states, "endangering world peace and security."

In addition, he said, Israel practices racial discrimination against both Oriental Jews and Arabs, in violation of UN resolutions.

Mr. Arafat hinted that Israel ought to suffer the same fate as South Africa, which was suspended from the present session of the General Assembly.

Throughout his 90-minute speech, Mr. Arafat stressed that the Palestinians want a state where Moslems, Christians and Jews can live in equality, "enjoying the same rights and assuming the same duties, free from racial and religious discrimination."

This was greeted with particularly heavy applause from the delegates.

Arabs on West Bank Strike In Support of Arafat, PLO

(Continued from Page 1)

and the PLO have earned the right to represent the Palestinians for the foreseeable future.

"Another broader, more educated man may emerge later," the former Arab Legion officer said, "but for the moment, Arafat is the man."

Even the most enthusiastic supporters of the PLO concede that the recent developments at the UN and Rabat make an early Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank unlikely.

"We are not optimistic about the chances of the Israelis leaving soon," Mr. Canan said. "But the majority of the people were happy with the decisions taken at the Rabat conference anyway."

The next year or two will not be very pleasant on the West Bank," a doctor in Nablus said. "The Israelis will be cracking down and the PLO will be attempting to extend its influence."

But the majority of the people still want a Palestinian state and that means the PLO.

The Israeli response to the strike today was more heavy-handed than is customary.

Protest in Israel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Government and transportation workers briefly walked off their jobs throughout the country today to protest tough economic restrictions, crippling communications and airline schedules.

The national radio went off the air for an hour and postal engineers staged a wildcat walkout of similar length that disrupted communications and international connections.

Ground crews at Israel's three major airports—outside Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Eilat—walked off their jobs, creating havoc with schedules.

Raid in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP)—Israeli troops struck 100 yards across the border into Lebanon early yesterday, blew up a house allegedly used as a terrorist base and took three prisoners, the military command reported.

Mr. Arafat said: "We deplore all those crimes committed against the Jews. We also deplore all the racial discrimination suffered by them because of their faith."

Stressing his "formal capacity" as chairman of the PLO, Mr. Arafat said the Palestinians include in their plans for a Palestine of tomorrow "all Jews now living in Palestine who choose to live with us there in peace and without discrimination."

The PLO national charter had given this right only to those living in the area before the Zionist "invasion."

Mr. Arafat's appearance here as the head of a liberation movement was unprecedented. Never before in the history of the UN, even during the long years of the Algerian struggle for independence, has a person been per-

mitted to address the full General Assembly who did not represent a government. Mr. Arafat responded that the same opportunity "be given to all liberation movements fighting against racism and imperialism."

In an emotional speech of reply later in the day, Mr. Tekoa said that "today this rostrum was defiled" by the head of the PLO, who, he said, had directed terrorist operations killing innocent Israeli civilians and "who said that the shedding of Jewish blood would end only when their demands are met."

Referring to the decision to invite the PLO to the UN, Mr. Tekoa said, "Today bloodshed and bestiality have come here to accept the spoils of this subject's surrender."

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Russell Kellner, identified as the "operations manager" of the Jewish Defense League, was ordered held in \$100,000 bail last night for allegedly threatening to assassinate Mr. Arafat.

In setting the high bail for Mr. Kellner, U.S. Magistrate Harold Raby said he must assume "the possibility that this defendant, if released, might succeed in what appears to be his stated objective of killing the leader of the PLO."

Beckets Hit Israeli Towns TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP)—Arabs in Lebanon, assumed to be Palestine guerrillas, fired rockets into two Israeli towns today two hours after Mr. Arafat spoke at the UN.

The military command said a woman was injured as three Katyusha rockets slammed into Kiryat Shmona, about a mile from the Lebanese border. Two houses also were hit, the command said.

Twenty minutes earlier, Safed, a town 18 miles south of Kiryat Shmona, also came under rocket fire, but there were no casualties or damage, the command said.

(Continued from Page 1) of the joint chiefs last July, made the remarks during a question-and-answer session on Oct. 10 following a speech attended by about 150 persons at the Duke University Law School Forum in Durham, N.C.

Gen. Brown gave a prepared address on the rules of warfare and international law. After reading the speech, Gen. Brown responded to questions.

In a telephone interview last night, Gen. Brown acknowledged that he made the remarks. He explained that he tried to cover too much ground in a single answer to a question on the complex Middle East situation "and it just came out too damn poorly."

Directed Abit

As Air Force chief of staff, Gen. Brown was in charge of the American weapons shift to Israel last fall that is widely credited with helping stave off severe military problems for the Israelis. He

said that "it is going to be fully easy to conclude from his remarks at Duke, for anyone who wants to, that the chairman is anti-Semitic. That's just not true."

Gen. Brown's comments with respect to Israeli and Jewish influence in this country were made as part of his response to a question concerning whether the United States was contemplating the use of force against oil-producing nations.

"Now," Gen. Brown said at Duke, in answer to the question of would we use force in the Middle East, I don't know. I hope not. We have no plans to do it. It is conceivable, I guess, it's kind of almost as bad as the 'Seven Days in May' thing, but you can conjure up a situation where there is another oil embargo and people in this country are not only inconvenienced and uncomfortable, but suffer and they get tough-minded enough to get down the Jewish influence in this country and break that lobby."

Gen. Brown's remarks were made at a time when the Jewish lobby in this country is growing in strength and influence.

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5,000-Man Move Seen Gesture to U.S. Turkey Is Said to Cut Cyprus Force

ATHENS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Turkey has withdrawn more than 5,000 troops from Cyprus in a move apparently designed to counter U.S. congressional pressure for a halt in military aid to Turkey, authoritative sources disclosed yesterday.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 were believed to have been deployed on the island before the reported withdrawal.

The Turkish withdrawal, which began Oct. 28, was seen by diplomatic sources as a conciliatory gesture that could enable President Ford to assure Congress that Turkey was prepared to make concessions toward a Cyprus agreement.

Mr. Ford vetoed two measures restricting aid to Turkey before he signed, with "serious reservations," a compromise version of an interim funding bill permitting American military aid to Turkey to continue until Dec. 10.

This measure, however, contained a provision stipulating that the Turks could not introduce more troops in Cyprus and that they could not send any American-supplied "implements of war" to the troubled Mediterranean island.

Turkish diplomatic sources have confirmed that the Turkish garrison on the island has been reduced by more than 5,000 men. They sought to describe the withdrawal as a routine step involving soldiers due to be demobilized this month.

But the sources said that Turkey, by its decision not to replace these troops, was quietly trying to demonstrate a mood of conciliation and a readiness to seek a peaceful solution to the Cyprus issue.

Under the provisions of the compromise funding bill, Mr. Ford can continue American military aid to Turkey if he determines that it would "further negotiations for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus conflict."

It appears that Ankara is expecting that the reduction of forces on Cyprus would enable the President to make such a determination.

The United States provides Turkey with military aid at an annual rate of \$175 million.

An announcement of Turkey's decision to reduce its forces in Cyprus had been planned to coincide with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's scheduled visit to Ankara last week, but the visit was canceled due to Turkey's domestic political instability.

The sources said that Turkey had been expected to announce a more substantial withdrawal of its forces than 5,000 men.

It is understood that the Turkish withdrawal from Cyprus did not involve any tanks, aircraft or other heavy equipment.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger have strenuously opposed the passage of a strong American resolution to aid to Turkey on the ground that it would harm efforts to get Greece and Turkey to negotiate a settlement of the Cyprus question and that it also would jeopardize NATO's defense posture.

Diplomatic sources here suggested that the Turkish move, if followed by other conciliatory gestures, could create a favorable atmosphere for Greek-Turkish talks on Cyprus.

UN Felleman Killed NICOSIA, Nov. 13 (AP)—An Australian policeman attached to the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus was killed yesterday when the Land Rover in which he was traveling hit a land mine, the UN announced.

San Marino Cabinet Gets First Woman SAN MARINO, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A woman took a cabinet post yesterday for the first time in the history of this tiny republic.

Clara Boscaglia was named minister of public works in the Christian Democratic-Socialist coalition government. A Christian Democrat, she was one of four women elected to San Marino's 60-seat parliament in September.

Israel High-Schoolers May Join Home Guard TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Israeli government has decided to accept high school students into the national civil guard formed to protect the country against Arab terrorist attacks.

Boys and girls in their last year of school who volunteer for the guard will receive weapons and be posted in residential neighborhoods and school buildings for four hours a week, a police spokesman said.

Spain Charges Man, Woman in Premier's Death MADRID, Nov. 13 (UPI)—An underground labor leader and a woman doctor, both alleged communists, have been indicted in complicity in the 1963 assassination last year of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, the news agency Europa Press said.

The report identified the man as Genovora Forest, a doctor and wife of leftist attorney Alfonso Sastre, and Antonio Duran, an alleged official of the underground "workers' commission" (illegal trade-union organization).

The indictments were the first to result from Mr. Carrero Blanco's assassination.

The two were among nine persons arrested in September of suspicion of involvement in the bombing of a cafeteria near Madrid police headquarters which killed 13 persons and injured more than 70, among them a policeman.

Europa Press said Mrs. Forest and Mr. Duran have been indicted on three counts of complicity in the slaying of Mr. Carrero Blanco, but gave no details.

France Prepares Law on Abortion PARIS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The cabinet today approved a liberalized abortion bill that would authorize the operation during the first 10 weeks of pregnancy in clinical surroundings.

But the ministers stopped short of agreeing to reimburse abortions from Social Security funds, as proposed in the bill drawn up by the health minister, Mrs. Simone Veil.

Mrs. Veil called the proposed measure "a clear and human law applicable in a way that the public order will be respected."

The bill is to be submitted to the parliament later this month.

A UN spokesman said a Turkish-Cypriot man also was killed and three young Turkish-Cypriot girls were injured by the explosion.

Makarios to Return Soon WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Archbishop Makarios said today that he will return to Cyprus to resume his role as President in the next few weeks.

He told reporters following a 45-minute meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that "it is my intention" to return to Cyprus "in the next few weeks."

Archbishop Makarios was forced into exile last summer by a coup led by Greek Army officers. He has been kept from the land in the wake of Turkey's July invasion of Cyprus.

When asked what role he would play in Cyprus, the archbishop answered: "I will go back as a President."

To Maintain Apartheid LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Mr. Vorster has no intention of scrapping apartheid as the price for peace in southern Africa, according to an interview in today's Daily Express.

Correspondent Stephen Hargreaves said that Mr. Vorster "scolded at the risk" that pressures to insure white survival in southern Africa might soon become unendurable unless he makes major concessions to black leaders.

The outcome of the vote was not a surprise as there was a clear numerical majority against South Africa's continued participation. However, the formula of the African-led move was worked out only after hours of backstage negotiations.

A number of Western delegates privately said that the more militant black Africans were exerting pressure on Mr. Bontefika to make the ruling rather than have the issue put to a vote on the resolution.

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One Western diplomat charged that the black Africans were threatening to dilute their support for the Arab countries in the Palestine debate if they were not supported on the South African suspension. "It was political blackmail," said the Western delegate.

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Tells Senate Panel

Rockefeller Is 'Embarrassed' Over Book Against Goldberg

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—President-designate Nelson Rockefeller yesterday expressed "regret and embarrassment" over his role in publication of a book by Arthur Goldberg, his 1970 opponent in New York gubernatorial election.

Rockefeller, appearing in the second of Senate Rules Committee hearings on his fitness to become president, the former governor defended his lavish \$1 million gift-giving to public officials as "the most natural thing in the world."

He said the book, "The Rockefeller Dynasty," by Arthur Goldberg, was "a very honest and fair book."

Rockefeller admitted he made a mistake in giving the book to the Senate panel, but he said he was not embarrassed by the book's content.

Rockefeller said he was "embarrassed" because he had given the book to the Senate panel, but he said he was not embarrassed by the book's content.

He said the book was "a very honest and fair book" and that he was "regretful" that he had given it to the Senate panel.

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AT CLOSE QUARTERS—A patrolman of Chicago's Special Service Force takes refuge behind a trash can from rocks and other missiles tossed by high school students. At least 15 policemen were hurt and 30 persons were arrested in the riot.

7 Burglars Got \$217,000 After Arrest

Jury Told of Watergate Payments

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Retired New York City detective Anthony Ulasiewicz described in rapid-fire, deadpan fashion at today's Watergate cover-up trial how he clandestinely dispensed \$217,000 to the original Watergate defendants.

Mr. Ulasiewicz said that during most of the three months he was making the cash deliveries, he cautioned Herbert Kalmbach that there was something illegal or improper about the payoffs.

The witness detailed the covert use of telephone booths, cover names and secret delivery points used to deliver the cash to the seven original Watergate defendants and their lawyers.

Mr. Ulasiewicz described an Aug. 3, 1972, meeting with Kalmbach, at the time the former Richard Nixon's personal attorney, at the Orange County, Calif., airport, where he was to receive a \$75,000 cash delivery.

Mr. Ulasiewicz said he told Kalmbach: "Something here was not kosher. I felt it was becoming more improper with each sequence in spite of his assurances that there was nothing illegal."

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Talks Resume, Coal Miners In U.S. Get Pretty Good Offer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Industry and labor bargainers worked today on a new contract proposal by coal operators that both sides said brightened the outlook for settling the nationwide coal strike.

As the strike entered its second day, the talks resumed here at 11:30 a.m. Both coal and union officials indicated that a settlement was near.

Harry Patrick, United Workers secretary-treasurer, said the new industry proposal is "pretty good." Chief industry negotiator Guy Farmer, said: "It could settle the contract."

UMW president Arnold Miller said union leaders were carefully studying the new proposal and said it would lay off 13,700 employees this week. Major railroads furnished more than 2,000 workers.

TVA Asks Outback The Tennessee Valley Authority, with only a 44-day coal reserve, called for a voluntary cutback in electricity use in its seven-state power area. It asked for a 50-per-cent reduction in street lighting, shorter business hours, a ban on outdoor electrical advertising and the lowering of thermostats to 65 degrees.

In the coal fields, striking miners debated over how long they could hold out without paychecks or strike benefits, which the UMW does not pay.

The strike, which began officially yesterday at 12:01 a.m., shut down mines producing 70 per cent of the nation's coal. Even if a tentative agreement were reached this week, the UMW said, it would take at least two weeks to get a new contract ratified and to put the mines to work again.

Mr. Farmer described the new industry offer as "a complete, total package," put forth "not as a bargaining gambit" but as a proposal "that could settle the contract."

Mr. Patrick agreed, saying it put both sides "closer together than ever before," after nine weeks of negotiations. "At this point, I'm very, very optimistic that we can wrap this thing up very soon," he told newsmen.

Details Not Disclosed Details of the proposal were not disclosed, but officials on both sides have indicated that the final settlement would involve more than a 40-per-cent increase in wages and benefits over three years.

Miners currently average \$42 to \$50 a day, a rate comparable with the auto and steel industries. But unlike auto and steel workers, miners get no sick pay or cost-of-living increases. They draw retirement pensions of \$150 a month, less than half of what most other industrial workers receive.

The UMW says the coal companies, with their profits at record levels as a result of the energy shortage, can afford to make substantial benefit improvements this year without fueling inflation.

Safety, also, is a priority issue in the talks, with the UMW demanding the right to pull its men out of any mine it deems unsafe.

Alaska, Virgin Islands Are Hit by Floods WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Floods five feet deep covered most of downtown Napa yesterday as winds up to 70 miles an hour continued to batter western coastal Alaska. The winds pushed sea waves inland, inundating low-lying villages and knocking out most communications, and Gov. William Egan declared northwest Alaska a disaster area. A man was reported electrocuted and at least a dozen people were evacuated from homes on St. Thomas after six inches of rain fell within three hours.

Hired by Algeria, Kleindienst Says WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst said that he is employed to represent the interests of Algeria in the United States.

He said that his work for Algeria is shared with former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford.

Mr. Kleindienst, who has practiced law since his resignation in April, 1973, pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of failing to testify fully before a Senate Committee about an International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. anti-trust case. He was placed on unsupervised probation.

Italy Newsman Strike ROME, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—A virtual news blackout descended on much of Italy today as news agencies, radio, television, and newspapers were hit by a 24-hour strike of journalists and technical staff.

The strike was called by the Italian News Journalists' Association (Agi) in protest against a proposed contract that would not inhibit the discharge of any official responsibilities as federal energy administrator. He added: "Nevertheless, because of its existence, it seems apparent that any hearing on my confirmation will be a lengthy matter. Believing as I do that the energy problems facing our nation are critical and require prompt and effective leadership, I am reluctantly compelled to conclude that a lengthy confirmation hearing would not be in the best interests of the nation."

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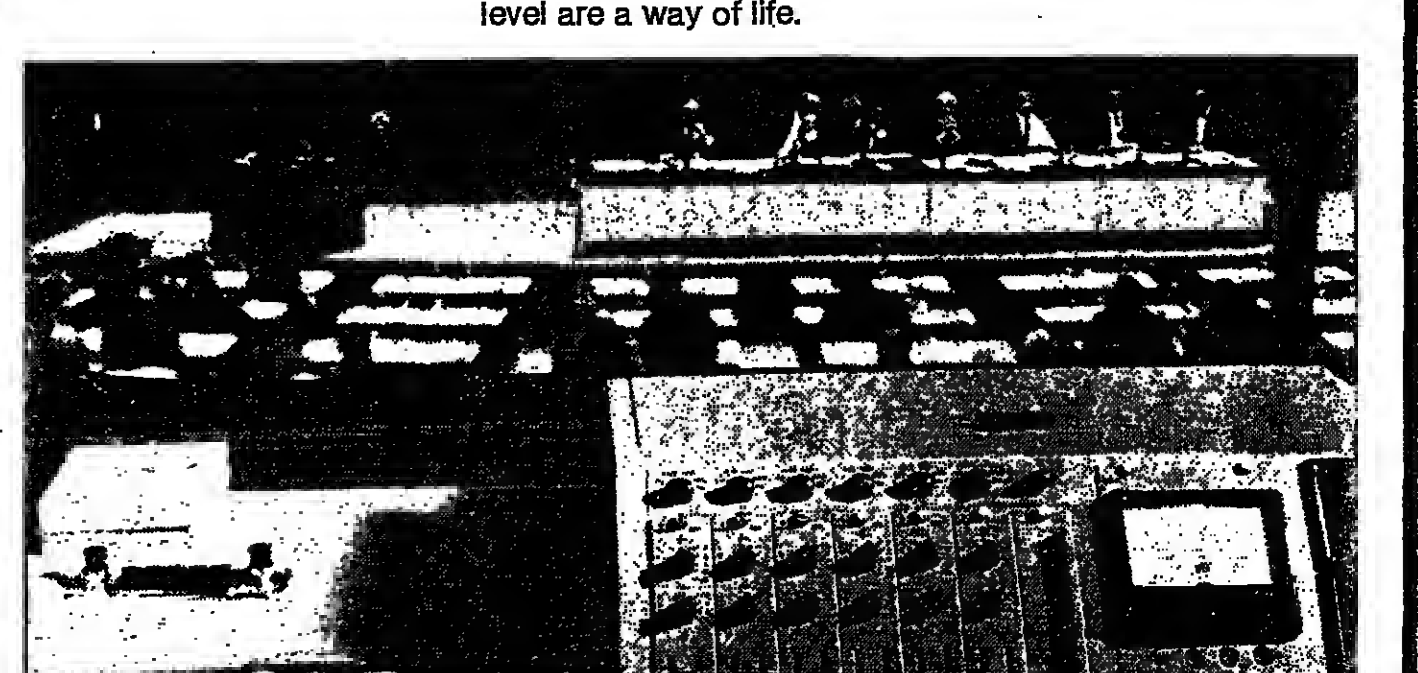
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eden Grounds Jets

ROCKFELLER Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The Swedish Air Force day grounded about 200 Vig-draken and other jet fighters for safety tests following the crash of a pilot last week.

A parachute failed to open as he ejected from a Draken at 1,600 feet. The air force planes would now be checked every two instead of every months.

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Black State Department Aide Resigns

Ford Drops Gibson Nomination to Energy Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—President Ford, two days after the forced resignation of a black aide to his energy administrator, yesterday announced his nomination of a white man to replace the black aide.

President Ford's press secretary, said he expected that Mr. Ford also would nominate Mr. Watenhous.

Miss Watson's replacement had been opposed by the Black Caucus in the House of Representatives. Her letter of resignation was dated Aug. 9, the day Mr. Ford took office, but Mr. Nessen said he had no indication that Miss Watson had been forced to send the letter. In a letter to Miss Watson, Mr. Ford expressed "deep gratitude" for her work.

Miss Watson could not be reached for comment, but Clarence Mitchell, chief Washington lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged that Mr. Ford had given "the typical double talk" to black leaders who had urged her retention.

The Oct. 29 nomination of Mr. Gibson, 52, to be the federal energy administrator had stirred a controversy after news accounts disclosed that he would receive \$88,000 a year for 10 years in a severance agreement from the Interstate Oil Transport Co. of Philadelphia, which he formerly headed.

Told of Contract Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Gibson had told White House aides about the existence of the contract before his nomination was announced but that "there were no amounts mentioned" and Mr. Ford did not learn of the contract until reading news stories about it.

The press secretary acknowledged to reporters that "the matter was handled imperfectly in the White House" and added that Donald Rumsfeld, the White House chief of staff, "wants you to know he's volunteered to take the blame."

Mr. Gibson, who wrote the letter asking for his nomination to be withdrawn after a series of meetings with White House officials, said he believed that his severance contract "would not inhibit the discharge of my official responsibilities as federal energy administrator."

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He added: "Nevertheless, because of its existence, it seems apparent that any hearing on my confirmation will be a lengthy matter. Believing as I do that the energy problems facing our nation are critical and require prompt and effective leadership, I am reluctantly compelled to conclude that a lengthy confirmation hearing would not be in the best interests of the nation."

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Vittorio De Sica Dies at 73; Won 5 Oscars for His Films

ROME, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Vittorio De Sica, 73, one of Italy's greatest film directors and winner of five Oscars, died today in a private clinic near Paris.

A member of the family, reached by telephone, said that Mr. De Sica died of cancer. The director had been in failing health for some time, and in August, 1973, had to interrupt the filming of "The Voyage" for an operation to remove a cyst on his lung.

The Italian film producer Carlo Ponti, husband of the actress Sophia Loren and a close friend of Mr. De Sica, said: "In circumstances such as this, words fail to express what one's feelings are. It is hard to put into words what Vittorio meant to Sophia and me. We worked together for 20 years. He was a great artist, a great man, and above all a friend who cannot be replaced."

Professional Actor
"The professional actor," said Mr. De Sica, who had been a

professional actor for more than 50 years, "lives the life of a bourgeois, and he carries with him, even in his acting, something of the bourgeois attitude."

In many ways, Mr. De Sica was the embodiment of that attitude. A handsome and adored matinee idol and ladies' man, he became the highest paid star of Italian films, performing mostly in musical comedies as an urban Roman sophisticate.

He was a collector of art, proud of his Modiglianis, Utrillos and Renoirs. He was a gambler addicted to roulette who frequently lost as much as \$10,000 in an evening at Monte Carlo.

Mr. De Sica was the filmmaker who, well into middle age, moved from his highly successful acting career to focus on the harsh, small, painful drama of the poor. With Roberto Rossellini and Luchino Visconti, he became a leader in the "new realism" movement that developed in Italy after the war.

He called himself "an artist of



Vittorio De Sica

the poor," using common laborers and street urchins rather than professional actors, and shooting in streets, alleys and shabby apartments in available light.

In that period, one in which he directed "The Bicycle Thief," "Shoe Shine," "Miracle in Milan" and "Umberto D." Mr. De Sica once discussed what attracted him to the stories of humble folk trapped in a harsh reality. "I love poor people," he said, adding that it was in their lives that drama could be found. "After all, if you exclude adultery, what drama is there in the bourgeoisie?"

The son of a Neapolitan insurance agent, Mr. De Sica was born in the mountain village of Soriano, midway between Rome and Naples. His father, Umberto, had the village band play a composition he wrote to hail Vittorio's birth.

Obituaries Jane Ace, U.S. Radio Star Of Thirties and Early Forties

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Jane Ace, 74, whose malapropisms in radio shows with her husband, Goodman Ace, delighted national audiences in the 1930s and 1940s, died Monday in a hospital here.

Mrs. Ace, who was born Jane Sherwood, grew up, like her husband, in Kansas City, where they were married in 1928 when he was a newspaper columnist and theater and film reviewer who supplemented his income with a radio film commentary.

One day when the performers for the next 15-minute spot failed to turn up, Mr. Ace was told to keep on talking. He and his wife, who was at the studio, ad-libbed a conversation that brought an invitation to do two programs a week. Its name was "Easy Aces."

The pair received network status on CBS in 1931 and moved to NBC in 1932. Their show was built around what Mr. Ace maintained was his wife's natural aptitude for coining malapropisms.

Such expressions as "a ragged individualist," "a thumbs-down description," "words of one cylinder," "we're insufferable friends," "Congress is still in session" delighted listeners.

It ended when Mr. Ace had a dispute with his sponsors in 1945 and turned to writing shows for other comedians. Neither he nor Mrs. Ace ever returned to the microphone.

Guido Piovene
NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Guido Piovene, 67, a well-known

Italian novelist, died yesterday in London, where he had gone from his home in Milan for medical treatment.

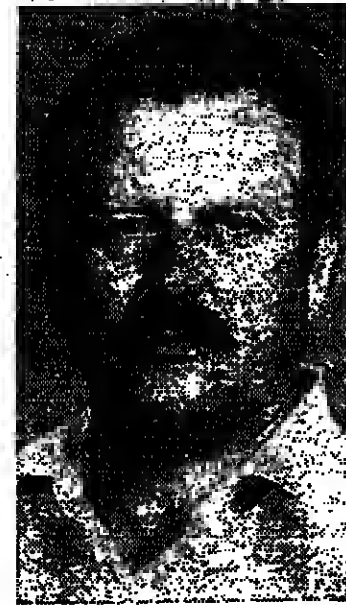
Mr. Piovene, who wrote a dozen books, beginning in 1931, was best known for his latest novel, "Le Stelle Freddie," published in 1970. It won the Premio Strega, a prize offered annually by the Albert family, which makes liqueur.

Another of his books was "De America," a 1953 work based on his travels in the United States.

Frederick A. Packard
NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—Frederick A. Packard, 71, who was associated with the New Yorker magazine for 45 years, died Monday at his home here. Mr. Packard served the magazine as a writer, artist and as head of its checking department—the department charged with verifying the accuracy of facts.

Aharon Meskin
TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP).—One of the stars of the Hebrew language theater, Russian-born Aharon Meskin, 77, has died in a Tel Aviv hospital after a heart attack.

Hassan Ahmed Sharif
CAIRO, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Egypt's Minister of Insurance, Hassan Ahmed Sharif, 58, died Monday, the Middle East News Agency said. He was appointed insurance minister March 28, 1973, the agency said.



Walter Boehm

Bonn Union Aide Is Released After Arrest for Spying

KARLSRUHE, Germany, Nov. 13 (AP).—A top West German trade union official and his wife were released for alleged espionage, have been freed pending further investigations, the federal prosecutor announced today.

Walter Boehm, 56, and his wife, Ingrid, 39, were arrested in Bonn Monday on "urgent suspicion" of spying for East Germany, the German Trades Federation (DGB) said.

But a federal judge here ordered the couple released last night after ruling that the espionage allegations were not strong enough to justify a formal arrest warrant, the prosecutor's office said.

The office added that the couple remains under suspicion of spying for an "East bloc secret service" and that investigations were continuing. Mr. Boehm denied all accusations.

Mr. Boehm was fired Monday as head of the labor federation's liaison office in Bonn, a post he held since 1971. He was also stripped of his DGB membership. He arrived in 1968 as a political refugee from East Germany.

Sakharov Reports 11 Armenians Jailed

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP).—Eleven Soviet Armenians have been imprisoned for organizing a non-Communist national Armenian party, dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov reported today.

The aim of the party, Mr. Sakharov said, is the separation of Armenians from the rest of the Soviet Union and its reunification with former Armenian areas in Turkey and Soviet Azerbaijan.

Mars Is Blue, Orange

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP).—Mars, the so-called red planet, apparently has orange plains and blue mountains, the Soviet scientific journal Earth and Universe said. It was reporting on preliminary examination of photographs transmitted by space probes last spring.

White House Now Concedes U.S. Is Sliding Into Recession

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—After avoiding the term for weeks, the White House conceded yesterday that the latest economic statistics indicate that the United States is sliding into a "recession."

Reflecting the analyses of President Ford's economic advisers, White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said that indicators coming in for November show a continuing slump.

"When the statistics for November come in," he said, "it will appear that this month we are moving into a recession."

As the decline continued through the fall, government officials turned to terms like "slump" and "stagflation" to describe the economy, even though the country has gone through three consecutive quarters with drops in its production of goods and services.

Output Slipping
In conceding almost offhandedly that the administration is about ready to admit to a recession, Mr. Nessen said the preliminary November figures show industrial output is still slipping.

He said unemployment, up to 8 per cent for October, is still rising, partly because of sagging automobile sales and large layoffs in the automotive industry.

He said there are also signs this month that the lead times necessary for industry to acquire basic raw materials are still shrinking, an indication of slackening orders and falling demands for products.

Mr. Nessen did not mention the 120,000 soft-coal miners' strike, which could add to unemployment rolls a million workers in the steel, auto and other industries if it lasted much beyond two or three weeks.

However, there was no indication, despite its willingness to use the term recession, that the government is preparing a radical shift in economic policy.

Indeed, Mr. Nessen appeared to reiterate the view of Treasury Secretary William Simon that the administration will move cautiously against recessionary trends for fear of causing further inflation.

In an address a little more than two weeks ago, Mr. Simon warned that "while the temptation to abandon restrictive policies in favor of general pump-priming policies may be attrac-

Thieu in Warn To Clerical Foe And Legislator.

SAIGON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu, struggling to keep his military government together, warned yesterday that "priests should in their churches, monks in pagodas and congressmen in congress."

In a harshly-worded speech, 200 government and military leaders at the Information Ministry in Saigon, Mr. Thieu said he would fight to keep office by constitutional means.

He faces his worst government crisis in its history. Roman Catholic and Buddhist opposition groups have for three months been holding demonstrations against corruption and incompetence in Thieu's government.

Mr. Thieu told the officials that as a leader of the country he has the duty to protect 18 million people in the South and will not "let their soul sold down in the marketplace."

On the battlefield, Communist forces overran a large area of two miles from the city on March 16, 1968, My Lai massacre, killing at least eight government soldiers, military men said.

Solzhenitsyn In Stockholm for '70 Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, 56, by the Soviet Union in February will finally pick up on Dec. 10 the Nobel Literature Prize he won four years ago, Swedish Academy of Letters Monday.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who spent years in a Soviet labor camp, later wrote best-selling books about those days, including "Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," "Cancer Ward," and "Gulag Archipelago."

Karl Gierow, permanent secretary of the academy, said Solzhenitsyn's intention to accept this year's Nobel ceremony, made known by a friend.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who will 56 the day after the ceremony first accepted the invitation to attend in 1970, but later declined because of fear that the Russians would not let him back into the country.

Cheess Game Put Off

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Today's 22d game in the match between Soviet masters Anatoly Karpov and Boris Spassky to decide a challenger to world champion Bobby Fischer has been postponed because Mr. Karpov is unwell, it reported. Mr. Karpov leads.

DEATH NOTICE

CHALABI, MOHAMMED, 64, founder of Chalabi Bank, state-owned Iraqi Commercial Bank, 1941. Founder of the Middle East Bank Company (MEBCO), Baghdad, 1947. Director of the National Bank of Iraq, 1968-74. In Beirut, Lebanon, November 13, 1974.



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COURVOISIER

The Brandy of Napoleon

Six U.S. Scientists Will Try To Catch a Coelacanth Alive

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A six-member team of scientific explorers will set sail Feb. 1 for the Comores Islands off the east coast of Africa, seeking an elusive sea creature long thought extinct.

There, in the dead of sub-tropical night, they will push away from shore in dugout canoes into shark-infested waters between Mozambique and Madagascar.

They will look for the ancient coelacanth, a 100-pound fish thought to have been extinct for 70 million years until one was caught by chance in 1938.

The coelacanth, resembling a huge bass but with unusually long flippers, is an unexplained survivor of the evolutionary period in which sea creatures first crawled onto land.

The study of a live one would be a great scientific adventure, shedding new light on what the world was like eons before man appeared.

The capture of the first coelacanth was "comparable to walking through Golden Gate Park (in San Francisco) and encountering a live brontosaurus," said Dr. John McCosker, of the California Academy of Sciences.

Native fishermen have since hauled up 22 of the strange creatures, but none survived, Dr. McCosker said.

His expedition will try to catch

a coelacanth as the natives have done, at night from dugouts, using a cotton handline weighted by a chunk of coral that will sink to 1,000 feet.

"And this is shark water in the middle of the Indian Ocean," Dr. McCosker said.

He said that if the expedition captures a coelacanth, the creature will be returned here in a special tank and put on public display.

To keep the fish alive in the first critical hours after capture, it will be placed in a specially selected cone that will be fenced off.

The fish, if caught, will later be transferred to a tank and flown here, with stops in Marseilles and San Diego.

Back-Seat Fire Is Extinguished By Car Wash

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 13 (AP)—When Tim Keyes, 16, found his car filling up with smoke from a back-seat fire as he fought rush-hour traffic here on Monday, he pulled into a car wash.

He put a quarter into a machine-operated washer with no result. So the youth jumped back into his 1967 Plymouth, backed up and darted into a \$1 automatic car wash with all the car windows down. The water flowed, causing extensive damage but extinguishing the fire.

U.S. Pressing Norway to Resume Full Role in Energy Pool

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The United States is pressing Norway, which is soon to become a major oil producer, to resume full participation in the International Energy Coordinating Group, a pet project of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

But Norway has so far rejected the urgings of diplomats and of private businessmen speaking in behalf of U.S. petroleum corporations, according to Norwegian sources.

The Energy Coordinating Group was created last spring, in response to Mr. Kissinger's appeal, in February at the Washington Energy Conference. He urged joint action by industrialized oil-consuming nations in dealing with problems caused by rising oil prices and the Arab embargo of that period.

Norway was one of the 12 original members of the group, which met frequently in the following months at Brussels.

Plan to Share
On Sept. 20, the group reached agreement on a plan to share oil supplies in the event of a new international oil crisis. But the pact was subject to approval by the governments.

Even before the agreement was announced in Brussels, Norway indicated that it might have reservations. Foreign Minister Knud Frydenlund raised the reservations in an interview on Sept. 13.

Norway had realized that it had more than 600 million tons of oil reserves on its continental shelf, reaching far into the North Sea.

In a statement Nov. 2 in the Norwegian parliament, Mr. Frydenlund pointed out that the energy group had been created to meet the needs and problems of importing countries. "But for Norway, which will be not an importer but an exporter of oil, the situation is different," he said.

Not Full Membership
The previous day, the Oslo government sent a letter to the Energy Coordinating Group in Brussels, saying that Norway sought "practical participation without full membership" in the oil-conservation program of the organization.

State Department officials involved in energy-crisis planning said the Norwegian decision constituted a rebuff to Mr. Kissinger, even though American diplomats had been cautioned not to apply maximum pressure on Oslo.

So sensitive have the Norwegians become to the least sign of pressure that an informal conversation on the topic between a retired American diplomat and a Foreign Ministry official two weeks ago is being interpreted in Oslo as U.S. interference.

The retired diplomat, John Ausland, left the Foreign Service on Sept. 1 to live in Oslo, where he had served from 1968 to 1973 as deputy chief of mission. In a telephone interview, Mr. Ausland said he had met a friend from the Foreign Ministry on the street and accepted the friend's invitation for a talk.

Personal Things
"We didn't talk much about energy," Mr. Ausland said. "It was mostly about personal things. I was there as a private person at the ministry."

7 Hungarian Miners Die

BUDAPEST, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Seven miners were killed in a gas explosion today at a coal mine near Fecs, in southern Hungary, the official news agency MTI reported.

Potential Oil-Producing Nation Is Rejecting Appeals

But Norwegian diplomats in Washington acknowledged that Mr. Ausland figured in unofficial reports emanating from Norway implying that he had carried a personal message from Mr. Kissinger urging Norway to revise its position on the Energy Coordinating Group.

U.S. officials said Norway had been advised that "there is no middle ground between membership in the Energy Coordinating Group and total exclusion" and

that Norwegian hopes of association with the Brussels group were fruitless.

In addition, American oil corporation representatives warned the Norwegians that lack of cooperation in the energy-sharing program might make it more difficult for them to acquire deep-sea oil-retrieval equipment, in which the United States is a technological leader.

"We are taking Norway more seriously now that she has oil,"

an American official said. "Before the oil discoveries in the North Sea, Norway meant fisheries and NATO."

Norway Joins Project

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Norway yesterday joined eight other European countries in a project to build a maritime communications satellite, due to be launched in 1977.

Norway will pay 1.5 per cent of

the project's cost of about \$35 million.

The Maritime Communications Satellite Program was set up by the European Space Research Organization. Other participating countries are Belgium, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden. It was the first time a non-member country was taking part in an ESRO program. Norway has observer status in the organization.

France Retires Plane's Critic From Air Force

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP)—The French government today ordered Paul Stehlin to be retired from his post as a general in the air force reserve. The move followed the political storm caused by Mr. Stehlin's contention that U.S. warplanes were superior to a French aircraft in the competition for a NATO re-equipment contract.

A former air force chief of staff, Mr. Stehlin was in the air force active reserve. A government spokesman said after today's cabinet meeting that the retirement decision was reached on the advice of the Higher Council of the Air Force.

Mr. Stehlin, who represents a Paris district in parliament, has already quit his post of deputy speaker of the National Assembly. He also resigned from a Centrist political party.

The former general announced that he would appeal today's decision to the Council of State, France's highest administrative court, because he considered it "a grave attack on the freedom of a parliamentarian."

Rush Takes Up Paris Envoy Post

PARIS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Kenneth Rush, former deputy secretary of state, arrived in Paris today to assume his post as new U.S. ambassador to France, promising to work for "cooperation and understanding."

Mr. Rush told newsmen and French government officials who met him at Charles de Gaulle Airport that the United States attaches special importance "to its historical relationship with France."

"It will be no less important in the common effort to overcome the challenge of present world conditions to international peace, security and economic stability," he said.



At a demonstration in Paris yesterday, a placard with Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is in evidence.

France's Major Unions Call General Strike for Tuesday

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 13 (UPI).—France's postal strike, almost a month old, appeared today to be heading toward a climax with a call by the country's two largest labor unions for a nationwide strike next Tuesday.

There was widespread speculation that the strike call by the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT) and the Socialist-led Democratic Labor Confederation (CFDT) may be a signal to end the postal and other strikes that have swept around France since early last month.

The union directives came while France was deprived of newspapers for a day as printers struck to protest layoffs in the printing trade. Civil service employees also stayed off work today and joined with postal workers in several protest marches around Paris.

Tomorrow and Friday, electrical and gas workers will walk off the job, bringing sporadic cuts in service. Journalists at the state-run radio and television network struck today and expected to continue their walk-out tomorrow.

Despite the wave of strikes—

mostly in the public sector—and the call for the nationwide strike in both public and private sectors, the tone of both unions and government was relatively subdued. Informed observers said the unions appeared to be seeking an honorable way to put an end to the strikes, rather than preparing something that could seriously paralyze the country.

In the postal strike, the government was known to be readying plans to use the army to sort mail if a solution is not found.

The main issue for the postal workers, as with most of the other protesting civil servants, is a pay rise of 200 francs a month. The government has firmly resisted this as contrary to its austerity program, prompting CGT union leader Georges Seguy to comment yesterday that the unions had "run into a stone wall."

The government appears to be putting on a public sentiment: now is a bad time to strike in the public services. The French private sector is having its troubles, with rising unemployment figures and rapidly falling growth-rate predictions for next year.

Miss Belgium, 1974.

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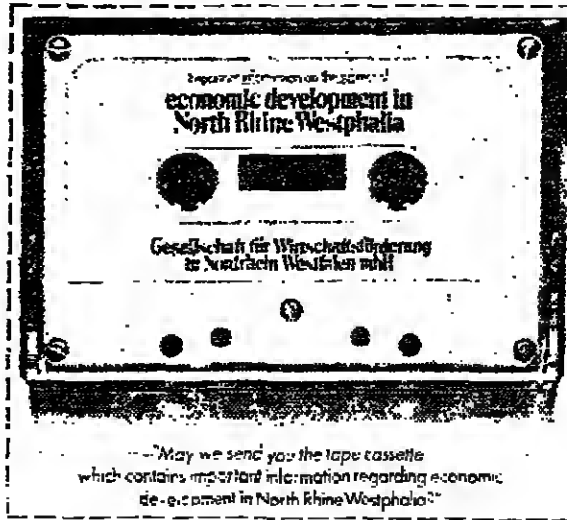
belgian world airlines

North Rhine Westphalia Promotes Success The Minister of Economic Affairs in person now wishes to tell you what North Rhine Westphalia can do for interested entrepreneurs.

Interested entrepreneurs may now obtain detailed information on the subject of economic development and industrial settlement in North Rhine Westphalia at first hand: a tape cassette containing a personal statement by North Rhine Westphalia's Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. Horst-Ludwig Riemer.

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Global Group Therapy

The foreign ministers of the European Economic Community assembled in Brussels are discovering that about the only thing they have in common is dissent. The French don't like their partners' attitudes on oil; the British want priority for efforts to readjust their financial contribution; the Italians and Irish want consideration for countries within the Community that are especially plagued with economic woes; the West Germans insist on stern measures against inflation. And the result was an early obstacle to agreement about the agenda for the impending summit meeting of the market.

And then there is Rome. The UN's World Food Conference there has no very specific objectives; its general, and vital, task is to cope with the general, and spreading, threat of starvation in too many parts of the world and, possibly, to establish the mechanics of staying off such threats in the future. Progress has been almost necessarily slow in this complex task, and it was not speeded by the fact that the chief American delegate, Agriculture Secretary Butz, professes not to believe that the food crisis, which both his President and the secretary of state have emphasized in several speeches, really exists.

Since the United States must be the chief source of any urgent food aid, as well as the key participant in any long-term plan, this apparent dichotomy within the Washington government has given apparent point to the reproaches which other nations have heaped upon the Americans for eating too much of their own food and wasting too

much of their own fertilizer while others grow hungry for lack of both. And it has helped to conceal the genuine intricacy of the world food problem, with its related issues of population and distribution.

International conferences, in other words, are confronting the new challenges facing the world with a good deal of old-fashioned double-talk. Even the Arab oil producers, with the relatively simple problem of deciding how much they can extract from their customers without creating absolute chaos, split in Abu Dhabi over a complex formula which, in effect, lowered prices but increased taxes in an effort to squeeze the oil companies rather than those who bought the oil at the pump.

The outlook for a common wisdom, applied to common needs through common efforts, is, therefore, not very bright. One is tempted to regard these gatherings as a form of global group therapy, in which each nation says its piece, works off its aggressions verbally and perhaps—only perhaps—attains some new sensitivity to the other national personalities with whom it comes in contact.

This, of course, is not enough for a world that needs concrete things like food and oil, and a reasonable basis for acquiring them. But it may be an essential first step toward the concrete, an initial exploration of what can be done, and must be done, before deciding what to do and how to do it. To a greater extent than ever before in human history, international agencies are at least discussing the fundamental realities of man's life on this shrinking planet. And that is good.

Cuba: The U.S. Stands Aside

As the result of a rather perversely "neutral" performance by the United States, Cuba remains formally outside the inter-American system. This is unfortunate. The United States had lobbied hard to have the Organization of American States exclude Havana back in 1964. It would have been only appropriate for Washington to help facilitate Cuba's re-entry, now that the twin fears of Cuban subversion and Soviet penetration have abated. At the OAS meeting in Quito the other day, only three nations (Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay) voted to keep the door shut. The United States, however, loftily abstained, thereby sanctioning the abstentions of four others who customarily accept the American lead: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Bolivia. (Brazil also abstained.) Those wishing to open the door could muster only 13 of the necessary 14 votes.

Now, it is quite true that Latins can be peskily inconsistent about the American hemispheric role, charging the United States with pressure and interference when it openly yields its influence and with neglect and negativism when it does not. But this is merely to say the obvious. The United States casts a long shadow in the hemisphere even when it stands still. It must walk a fine line between asserting its own views and respecting those of its neighbors. This difficult but manageable task is what diplomacy is all about. On an issue still so politically charged as Cuba, the United States can hardly contend that by abstention it simply allows the Latins to work their own will. The "new dialogue" promised by Mr. Kissinger requires a voice at both ends.

The reconciliation at Quito would only have authorized each country to pursue the Cuban policy of its own choice. This will happen anyway. Five countries voting at Quito have already resumed relations with

Havana; four more will do so soon. With tough bilateral problems remaining between the two countries, the United States would have moved toward Havana only slowly in the best of circumstances. The stalemate at Quito, however, keeps the members of the OAS from acting collectively. Opportunities for the countries of the hemisphere to act in concert on important political issues are not so numerous that any one of them can be carelessly lost. The United States had the chance to identify itself with a moderate, forward-looking hemispheric initiative, especially since Richard Nixon, who evidently bore a special animus toward Fidel Castro, is no longer in the White House. Instead this country stood aside.

One wonders why Mr. Castro's evident policy of hemispheric normalization, not to say the United States' own "destabilization" programs in Chile, make it difficult for Washington to complain of Cuban subversion. The likelihood of further Soviet use of Cuba as a strategic base seems to have been reduced by the developing Soviet-American relationship that goes by the name of détente. But on the American right, the symbolism of Cuba lingers on. In right-wing circles, Cuba means the curtailment of American hegemony in the hemisphere, violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and all manner of other supposedly bad things. Gerald Ford may not yet have come to terms with these anachronistic elements of his own past world view. Given his political circumstances, he may be reluctant to antagonize that part of his constituency which still sees Castro as a devil figure. In short, the explanation of American diplomacy may lie, not for the first time, in narrow American politics. The country's real interests deserve a higher-minded approach to an important piece of foreign policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

If in Doubt—Gamble

Thanks to a 20-mile belt of ozone beginning about 10 miles above the earth, this planet is shielded from the direct ultraviolet rays of the sun. Without that screen, all animals, including the human species, would be subjected at the very least to an increased incidence of cancer and at the worst to disruption of the plant-animal food chain which could "shatter" the ecological structure that permits man to remain alive on this planet.

Dr. Fred C. Kile, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and authority for that dire analysis, advances the lively possibility that nuclear explosions may act chemically to deplete the ozone layer. Even more startling, two California scientists have established the risk that propellant gases from millions of aerosol cans may act similarly to break down the ozone.

Spokesmen for the chemical industry have so far minimized this threat as mere "hypotheses," calling for neither regulatory action nor consumer reaction. But the matter is under study by the National Academy of Sciences.

The Defense Department's reaction is altogether preposterous. Conceding that all-out nuclear war might reduce the ozone layer over the temperate regions by 50 to 75 per cent, it suggests that such a depletion might not really endanger the continuance of life on earth.

No, it might not. Then again, it might. We do not pretend to know. Dr. Kile admits that "all we know is that we do not know." Certainly that includes the Defense Department. But it will take decades before the potentially dangerous gases reach the stratosphere and by then—no matter how warranted the fears may prove to have been—it will be too late to take protective action. It will be too late to pour the commercial spray gas into the air in the hope that it may not prove lethal after all or to plan for a type of war that can expose the entire world to something far worse than nuclear fallout—that is folly. It is comparable to a child skipping through a minefield on the theory that he won't necessarily step on a mine and if he does, it won't necessarily prove fatal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 14, 1899

NEW YORK—The first Pacific railway in the United States marked an epoch in American progress and opened a new era of national prosperity. What this pioneer transcontinental line connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific and affording a world trade highway did for America, the Trans-Siberian railroad will do for Europe and Asia. What the United States then did, Russia is doing today for civilization.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1924

WASHINGTON—The Navy Department announces that the Boeing Aircraft Corp. of Seattle will build a new super airplane for the Navy, capable of going 2,500 miles at a single "hop" and with a speed of 100 miles an hour. The first flight of the new ship will be between the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands and it is believed that the new machine will solve the coastal defense problem.



The Crisis of Authority

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—This town is alive these days with free advice. It is a time of economic and political instability, with a new President and a new Congress, and while everybody is vaguely confused, suddenly the air is full of insistent demands about what somebody else should do to set things right.

President Ford, of course, is the main target. He is being told in and out of his administration that he should cancel his trip next weekend to Japan, Korea, and the Soviet Union, stay home and organize his government, deal with the coal strike, get Nelson Rockefeller confirmed as vice-president, and by all means cool it with the Arab and Israeli extremists at the UN and concentrate on peace in the Middle East.

In short, everybody in authority these days seems to be in trouble, every citizen who has a television set is a critic, and the criticism is so plentiful and so contradictory that it tends to cancel out and the men in authority tend to act on their own. There was a good argument for President Ford staying home. Prime Minister Tanaka in Japan was in trouble personally and politically. So is the President of South Korea. President Ford is not going to solve the strategic arms problem on his journey, and it didn't help him with the Chinese to meet the Soviet leader in Vladivostok, which lies in territory disputed by both the Chinese and the Soviets.

The Congress

The Congress is next in line. It is being told it must pull itself together, get some new leaders, give the Soviet Union equal rights in a new trade bill, save détente, increase the military budget, cut the military budget, vote wage and price controls and save the republic, and on the other hand, reject them and preserve the capitalist system, etc. etc.

Even George Allen, the resident coach and bishop of the Washington Redskins, is being told that his only chance of getting into heaven—the pro-football playoffs—rests with a 40-year-old quarterback called "Sonny" Jurgensen, who has the best arm and the worst legs in the league and can't even run for his life.

Poor "Sonny"! He is a genius, built like Henry Kissinger, twice as cunning as the sideline, and almost as fast. Poor coach Allen! He used to be an infantry man. Football games, he thought, like wars, were won on the ground. Pro improved with age, like wine. A good defense was the best offense—all pure Kissinger strategy—but lately his walking wounded haven't been able to shoot the generation gap in the enemy lines, and he has had to rely almost entirely on air power.

But politicians like to travel, and show that they can deal with foreign affairs. Sen. Scoop Jackson of Washington is off in London, talking to the Pilgrims and sending back messages about how to deal with Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, another presidential candidate, is in Moscow, proclaiming, not surprisingly, that the arms race and the economic instability of the world are not good for the human race. And President Ford also wants to demonstrate that he can deal with the big boys abroad.

So he rejected the advice to stay home, and sensible as that advice was, he had other problems. The last visit by an American president to Japan was called off 14 years ago by Gen. Eisenhower because of political demonstrations in Tokyo.

More important, U.S.-Japanese relations have been in trouble ever since President Nixon went to China and devalued the dollar without consulting the Japanese. Accordingly, calling off the Ford visit at the last minute and refusing to see Brezhnev when he was in the vicinity would have been awkward, so he is taking flight.

The congressional leaders, also faced with the push and shove of politics, do the same thing. They listen to the President, who urges them to confirm Rockefeller and let him get his new administration in order, but at the same time they listen to the Americans for Democratic Action, who oppose the confirmation of Rockefeller and insist on a massive investigation of his record, though not of the record of the Democratic Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, who now stands first in line for the presidency. And in the end, they let the system work its slow and ambiguous way.

The result is that this is a very uneasy city these days, anxious about its problems and full of doubts about the future, and this creates doubts elsewhere. For example, Israel's former defense minister, Moshe Dayan, has been here this week wondering where we are going and even asking—on grounds that are not clear—whether the United States is going to abandon Israel to its enemies.

"We are asking you not to sell us out just because you want cheaper oil," he told the National Press Club of Washington. "We don't want you to fight for us. We will fight for ourselves. We want you to sell us the military arms we need. . . . The question we have to ask is will you stand up against them and not give in at our expense."

Well, the question President Ford has to ask is why he is asked this question, and why he has to put extra security in the State of New York to assure a debate on the subject at the United Nations without threats on the lives of the Arab extremists by the Israeli extremists.

It is a strange and malevolent time, and the men who come forward to try to deal with all these problems are in terrible difficulty. They are getting plenty of advice and imperative instructions from all sides, but they have to act and take responsibility for their actions or inactions, and that is not quite so easy as it looks on the TV or in the papers.

Foreign Policy Lesson in Greece

By Joseph Kraft

ATHENS—"The rust doesn't eat our marble," sings the great local bard, Mikis Theodorakis, and that metaphor says everything about the elections coming up here in Greece this Sunday.

For the candidates appear to have picked up just where they left off at the last Greek elections 10 years ago. The seven years of tyranny by the Greek colonels seem to have achieved nothing—a fact which suggests that American meddling here is neither as awful as critics claim nor as efficacious as advocates assert.

The leading candidate, and favorite to win a clear parliamentary majority is Constantine Karamanlis, the 67-year-old former premier who ran the country from 1954 through 1963. His most spirited challenger is Andreas Papandreu, son of the late George Papandreu who won the last election before the 1967 coup.

Popular Front

George Papandreu, another leading challenger, is a former foreign minister also active in the party of the senior Papandreu. Though the various Communist and Marxist parties are now legitimate, they still are grouped in a popular front under the leadership of Elias Kellou.

The issues have not changed much either. There is the matter of restoring the monarchy, gutted by the colonels. There is also Cyprus. But both questions have moved with the times.

Mr. Karamanlis used to be a monarchist. Now he seems to favor a Gaullist republic, with himself in the role of the gen-

eral. All the other serious candidates are against the monarchy. The decision is to be made by popular referendum to be held within 45 days of the election. Unless there is some funny business, the monarchy will probably be voted down. It is doubtful that a Gaullist republic can work here. Far less likely outcome is a chaotic multiparty government on the Italian model.

Cyprus Issue

The Cyprus issue, of course, entails Greek relations with Turkey, the United States, which has important air and naval bases here, and NATO. Messrs. Karamanlis and Papandreu favor a compromise on Cyprus, continuing ties with Europe and the United States and a slightly less active Greek role in NATO.

Mr. Papandreu plays the demagogue on Cyprus and sounds as though he meant to cut Greece out of NATO entirely and cut the United States from its naval and air bases. The Communists, for the time being at least, sound more like Karamanlis than Papandreu.

What emerges from all this is a change at the margin. Greece is passing slowly from a politics dominated by the issue of monarchy vs. republic to a politics of

social issues. The country is also moving from a foreign policy dominated by anti-Communism and the American alliance to a stance more open to all countries.

So far the transition is going very smoothly. What could break it up is the Greek military. The colonels are hated with a passion, and the hatred could boil over into violence, which would entail military intervention.

Moreover, if the election produced the "wrong" result, the army might move again, indeed the unspoken slogan of the leading candidates is "Either Karamanlis or the Tanks."

U.S. Role

Which brings in the United States. Washington supported the military regime. The Greek Army—below the level of colonial, anyway—is an American creation.

The United States "democratic" stance used to be an elite, professional force of well-born officers. In its place American instructors raised a force with officers from the villages who were ready to do anything in the name of anti-Communism. The anything included the 1967 coup and the seven ugly years which followed.

Greece would surely have been better off without the colonels. The transition now taking place should have occurred years ago. The Greek lesson basically teaches how little the United States can achieve by military penetration of other countries.

But Washington now has a rich opportunity here. It is the chance to show that the United States is not wedded to repressive, right-wing regimes that Americans can let go, and don't have to play dirty tricks. Greece, in other words, can be exhibit A for the case that, unlike Communist control, American domination can wither away.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2.220.000 F
18, rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, France
Tél. 235-56-56
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer
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Still Needs American Know-How

Russia Asserts It Surpasses U.S. in the Production of Oil

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet Union said yesterday it had surpassed the United States as the world's leading oil producer but still sought American technology to resolve continuing inefficiency in its oil sector.

Valentin Shashin, the Soviet minister of oil, asserted that the Russian oil industry was prepared to cooperate on "a large scale" with American oil companies that could offer the needed technology.

The press agency Tass quoted Mr. Shashin as saying the American companies would find such cooperation "profitable" since Moscow would pay for their technology with an unspecified percentage of the oil extracted.

However, according to Tass, he repeated the Soviet assertion that just-favored status was necessary for Moscow to expand its purchases of American oil technology. He would not rule out similar deals with Western countries such as France, Britain and Spain.

Meets Mondale
Mr. Shashin was reported to have made his comments at a meeting here with Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., who is visiting the Soviet Union for a week as a guest of the Supreme Soviet parliament.

In announcing that the Russians had passed the Americans in oil production, Mr. Shashin did not say when they had moved into first place. But some statistics in the West have previously indicated that the Soviet Union had achieved a higher daily production than the United States during the first half of 1974.

Soviet figures of 340 million metric tons for the first nine months of this year showed that Moscow expected to exceed somewhat its scaled-down goal of 451.7 million tons for 1974. A ton equals roughly seven barrels.

Mr. Shashin said the Soviet Union would extract about 490 million tons of oil next year, which is also in line with targets slightly reduced from the ninth five-year plan.

U.S. production of crude oil is currently 1.18 million metric tons a day, or 430 million tons a year. Last year's production was about 458 million tons.

In admitting a need for American technology, Mr. Shashin said that in some Soviet oil fields traditional methods could extract only 10 to 15 per cent of the existing oil. New American methods, he said, could boost the oil extraction "to 30 per cent or even higher." The oil minister mentioned Union of California and Standard Oil of Indiana as two firms interested in the Soviet proposal, while he said that Aramco was negotiating a larger deal.

"We are already conducting talks with the Americans to buy from them equipment for offshore oil extraction and complete sets of equipment for a number of oil refineries," Mr. Shashin said. He suggested that the outcome hinged upon American trade concessions still pending in Congress.

Difficulties Seen
MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Sen. Mondale said today that "great difficulties" still block the path of an American-Soviet economic agreement.

Expressing satisfaction at the rate of trade development, Sen. Mondale said there still remain vast difficulties in the path of economic relations. To solve them, it is necessary to strengthen mutual understanding and trust.



Andreas Papandreu speaking in Athens.

Papandreu Stumping Hard For Second Spot in Election

By Steven V. Roberts

ARGOS, Greece, Nov. 13 (NYT).—"Greece is not a poor country," thundered Andreas Papandreu, wagging his finger in the bright fall sunshine. "But the people are poor because the foreign and local oligarchies have taken advantage of them."

The crowd gathered in the marketplace of this farming town, 75 miles southwest of Athens, cheered loudly. When the speech was over, an elderly orange-grower said: "The things Andreas is announcing, we've been dreaming about. We want a change. We're farmers and we don't have enough money to buy a pair of shoes."

Greece's first parliamentary elections in more than 10 years are to take place Sunday and analysts now give Mr. Papandreu a chance to finish second behind Premier Constantine Karamanlis. If he succeeds, the results could have important implications for the country and the entire Western alliance.

Critic of U.S.
As the founder of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, Mr. Papandreu, 55, is a vigorous critic of the United States and NATO. With him as the leading opposition figure, Mr. Karamanlis would find it much more difficult to return Greek troops to NATO, or to preserve American military bases on Greek soil.

In 1967, when he was running for parliament, Mr. Papandreu led a series of street demonstrations that helped provoke a military coup only weeks before the election date. Now, he says that he has learned from his mistakes and will not give the armed forces an excuse to intervene again.

Instead of mass protests, Mr. Papandreu has fashioned a shrewd political appeal that sounds somewhat like a mixture of Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

In his speech yesterday, for instance, he promised an array of social programs ranging from free medical care to bigger pensions. He vowed to "socialize" the export-import sector to keep down prices and said that he would organize new cooperatives to market farm products.

Like the Alabama governor, he taps the nagging discontent of the working class, the feeling that someone, somewhere, is "taking advantage" of them.

When he gets excited, he charges that his opponents "have set a trap" to restore the monarchy, that they are working in the "background" to partition Cyprus and that the Pentagon and the CIA rule Greece.

Fresh Choice
To a growing number of Greeks, he seems to represent a fresh choice, not an echo of traditional politics. His most vocal support usually comes from university students, but yesterday the reaction of most of the crowd was like that of a mattress-maker who said: "We've tried everyone else and they all fooled us. They all made promises they didn't keep."

Andreas is more passionate on all the issues than the other parties," said a marble-carver. "And don't forget, Greece has suffered a lot under the right."

This does not appear to be a majority view in Greece today. Most voters still appear to prefer stability to change and feel that Mr. Papandreu is too inexperienced and untested.

Since Mr. Papandreu lived in the United States for 20 years and has an American wife and children, some voters do not consider him a "real Greek," despite his anti-American rhetoric; and even though his father was a Greek premier.

Nevertheless, he has sensed something important about this country—its desire to feel free and self-reliant.

The Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, which made the award, said an estimated 50,000 "Charnley-type hip operations" are performed each year as the outgrowth of techniques and concepts he introduced in 1961.

Chile to Release 100 From Prison
SANTIAGO, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Chile has announced that it will shortly release a group of 100 political prisoners, including several journalists.

Interior Minister Cesar Raul Benavides said it was now two months since Chile challenged the Soviet Union and Cuba to agree to a simultaneous release of political prisoners, with an exchange of names through the International Red Cross. Gen. Benavides said there had been no significant response from the two countries.

Fewer Slip Into U.S.
SWANTON, Vt., Nov. 13 (AP).—Because of America's worsening economic picture and a tighter employment situation, the U.S. Border Patrol says, fewer aliens are trying to slip over the border illegally from Canada to New York.MAIL
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Moscow Reportedly Spurns Bid by Chinese

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (WP).—The Soviet Union regards China's proposal of a nonaggression pact last week as a rhetorical ploy with no effect on relations between the two countries, according to informed Soviet sources.

Officially, the Russians have not yet reacted to the Chinese statement and significant paragraphs of it have not been published here. But reliable sources said Monday that a response is being prepared by the Kremlin and that it would be negative.

The Chinese, in a message last week marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, caused a flurry of excitement by apparently expressing a willingness to conclude a nonaggression agreement with Russia. Previously the Chinese had dismissed Soviet suggestions of such a pact as "hypocrisy."

But Western analysts here, studying the fine points of the Chinese message, concluded quickly that Peking's basic position on easing tensions with Moscow was unchanged. They said that the conciliatory language merely allows Peking to say now that it too favors a nonaggression agreement, without modifying any of its existing positions.

The Peking statement said that the idea of a nonaggression pact was part of an understanding reached between Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin at a meeting in September, 1969, that followed border clashes between the two countries.

Another element of that understanding, according to the Chinese, is the disengagement of forces along the disputed frontier. The Russians have said they are not prepared to effect such a pullback. Thus, in the view of analysts here, the deadlock remains.

Last month, in a message to the Chinese leadership on the anniversary of the Chinese revolution, the Russians specifically agreed, for the first time formally, to press for a nonaggression pact. The Chinese, it is thought here, simply responded in kind.

Indeed, the language used by both countries in declaring their desire for "normalization of relations" is strikingly similar.

But the differences, as Soviet sources and Western analysts agreed, remain over the details of border troop withdrawal and territorial claims. Without settlement of these questions, sources pointed out, no talk of a nonaggression pact has validity. And these issues appear as intractable as ever.

The Russians and Chinese have conducted intermittent negotiations on border matters since 1960. The talks have been suspended since August and there is no sign that they will be resumed soon.

5 Die on School Bus
ROSELAE, Belgium, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Five people, three of them children, were killed yesterday on a school bus that collided with a train on an unguarded level crossing near this north Belgian town, police said.

The petition, which asked the CAB to postpone the effectiveness of the guidelines pending reconsideration, is seen as a legal precursor to court action should the CAB press on with the minimum fares.

The department said the board can review international rates on an individual basis and disapprove them if they fall below the carrier's costs, but cannot cancel rates based on an industry-wide average.

Last month, the CAB issued the guidelines in the form of a "statement of general policy," saying that any fares filed by carriers which were lower than the minimums would not be allowed unless the carrier could justify it to the board on economic grounds.

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For Nonaggression Pact

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The Russians and Chinese have conducted intermittent negotiations on border matters since 1960. The talks have been suspended since August and there is no sign that they will be resumed soon.

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The department said the board can review international rates on an individual basis and disapprove them if they fall below the carrier's costs, but cannot cancel rates based on an industry-wide average.

Last month, the CAB issued the guidelines in the form of a "statement of general policy," saying that any fares filed by carriers which were lower than the minimums would not be allowed unless the carrier could justify it to the board on economic grounds.

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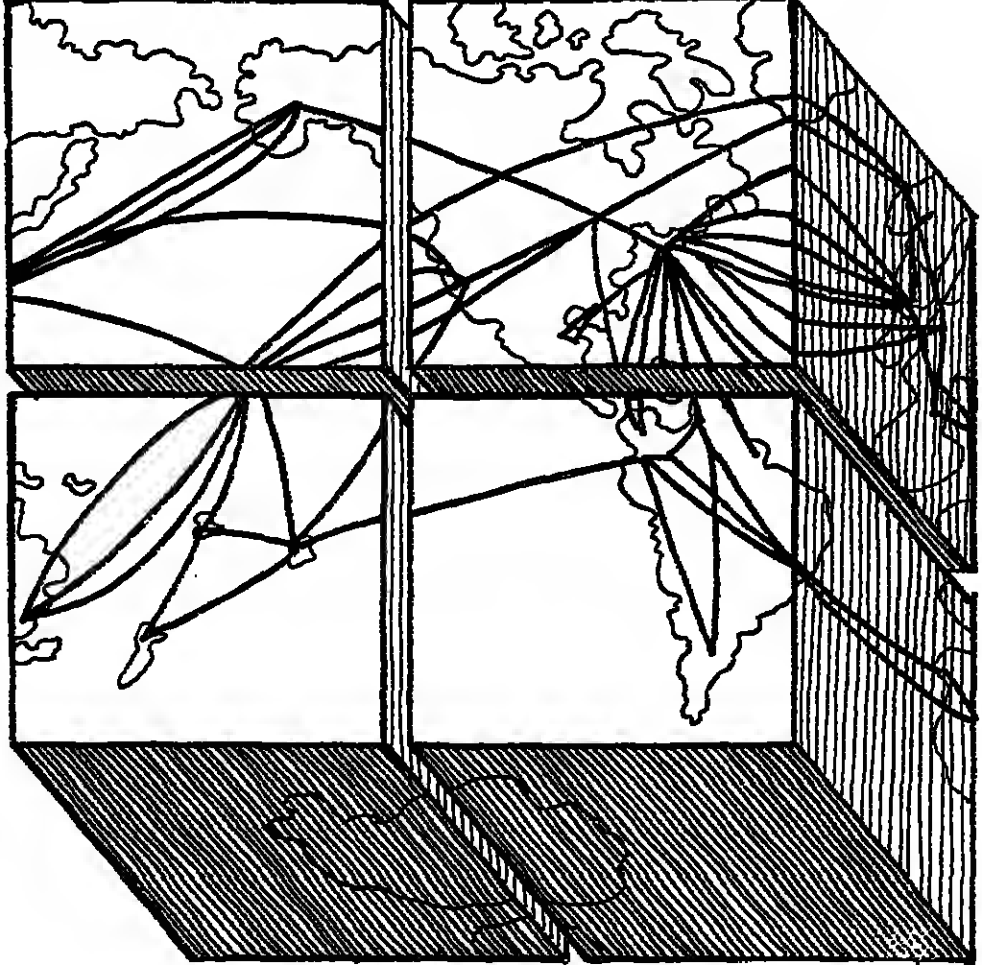
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Chile to Release 100 From Prison
SANTIAGO, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Chile has announced that it will shortly release a group of 100 political prisoners, including several journalists.

Interior Minister Cesar Raul Benavides said it was now two months since Chile challenged the Soviet Union and Cuba to agree to a simultaneous release of political prisoners, with an exchange of names through the International Red Cross. Gen. Benavides said there had been no significant response from the two countries.

Fewer Slip Into U.S.
SWANTON, Vt., Nov. 13 (AP).—Because of America's worsening economic picture and a tighter employment situation, the U.S. Border Patrol says, fewer aliens are trying to slip over the border illegally from Canada to New York.

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Capes Sweeping the Fashion Scene

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (UPI)—Capes have become this winter's uniform. The reason? Long skirts.

Until now women have shied away from them for several reasons: they have an element of drama; they are difficult to wear and hard to manage; and, in cold weather, not the warmest cover-up.

But this season's long, flared skirts look wrong under last year's shorter, slimmer coats. Although the longer skirt has also meant the return of the longer, fuller coat, the cape seems a more reasonable—from the money as well as the fashion point of view—investment.

"Even at our prices, we sell them by the hundreds," said Karl Lagerfeld, who designs the expensive Chanel collection. "We have a workroom with Turkish seamstresses who do nothing but that."

Lagerfeld's favorite is made of soft flannel, a beautiful, circular piece of fabric. "I hate complicated capes," he said. "with shoulder seams and collars and those that button down the front are plain awful. I find they look like straightjackets. A good cape should float."

By next year, Lagerfeld predicts, "capas should become a classic. Just like pants."

At Marie Martine, another luxury shop on Foubourg Saint-Honore, capes are also selling briskly. But here, they are made of mink or Persian lamb. There is also a soft, unlined mohair cape over a Chanel-type suit in wool boucle—a best seller despite the stiff price.

The story at Saint Laurent Elve Gauche is even simpler. "We started capes in 1968," said spokeswoman Clara Saint. "We only had two, a sports, lodge one and another, more dressy, with frog fastening. We changed the colors but basically, we are selling the same models." Saint Laurent capes have been sold by thousands.

At Dorothee Bis, a boutique that got into the cape trend early in the game, there is great variety. They come in all lengths. One of their prettiest is made of rust mohair and trimmed with a caplet.

Simpler capes, of less expensive tweed, are in the Prunerie and at the Printemps department stores. Printemps has two cape departments, one for juniors, the other for adults. Ariette Barbé, in charge of the junior department, said the price range is from 240 to 650 francs.

"Ours are the most expensive in the store because they are more complicated," she said. "They are often hooded and gathered around the shoulders. But we have no trouble selling them. After all, young girls have



THE STREET SCENE: Parisiennes in two versions of the cape look. Above, the soft woolen cape... no buttons, no armholes. At right, the cape with cape.

Eligite Mous-SIPA.

been wearing capes for years. They were first with the African type capes."

Best selling colors in the junior department are black and rust. Madeleine Cauchois, who buys for the adult cape department, said that the demand for capes started last August. "As soon as the magazines came out with them," she said. "Sales are

slacker right now," she added, "because of the cold weather," but she expects them to pick up again for Christmas.

While capes may be selling very well, many are too uncomfortable for words. The problems: too stiff for arms, too long, no buttons. As a result, alteration shops are also doing a booming business in capes. The owner

of Elysées Retouches, 6 Rue d'Artois, says he is knee-deep in them this fall. Women, it seems, are buying capes no matter what. He cited one Parisienne who had bought a rain cape from a big name boutique. The cape buttoned all the way down the front—but had no armholes—impossible for her to button up without help.

'The Visitor'—Something Special

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ROME, (UPI)—An American film, "The Visitor," originally shot for television and now set for theater release in the United States and abroad, had a singular European opening this weekend. It was shown Saturday to an audience of students at the priesthood at the American College in Rome. Six cardinals attended the projection.

Official Catholic recognition of "The Visitor" comes as something of a surprise to its producer, Sidney Glazier, who made that hilarious satire of show business "The Producers" and "The Elephant" and "The Elephant." "Frankly, we were in doubt about its reception in general," he said. "In part it deals with an individual's loss of faith and whether he regains his faith is left an open question. I was drawn by the power of the story, but the subject seemed 'special.' However, its appeal has proven wide and it has won church approval."

"The Visitor" is an adaptation of a novel, "Catholics," by Brian Moore, an Irish-born author who lives in California. It might be described as a fable about dedication. The time is the near future, perhaps 20 years hence. Another ecumenical council has come and gone, the Latin mass has now been completely abolished, private confession outlawed and the mystic of the church are but symbols. Theological liberalism and social activism are the new orthodoxy, but Rome remains Rome and intends to enforce the new doctrines as implacably as it did the old.

News filters to the Vatican that pilgrims from all over the world are flocking to a remote coastal town in Ireland to hear the mass in Latin and to confess. Father Kinsella and to confess. Father Kinsella, an American priest, is dispatched to put down the insurrection.

When the young priest, wearing sports clothes, arrives by helicopter at the seat of the hierarchy, a medieval abbey on a tiny island, the natives are as scandalized as the local clergy—and as hostile. The confrontation between the visitor and the abbot is the heart

Trevor Howard as the abbot in Sidney Glazier's film "The Visitor."



of the drama. While the visitor exposes the view of Rome and defends the new doctrine—"If I had been interested in politics I would have joined the IRA instead of taking orders," objects an old monk—the abbot quotes from the gospel and shows the guest the rule, simple life divided between tilling the land and prayer, stressing the solace that the old religion brings the soul. But the abbot must submit. His own faith wavers, but he is steadfast in his devotion to duty and convinces his monks to accept the new way.

What is actually presented is a Cornelian conflict of conscience versus sworn obedience, a drama "religious" only in its trappings and details, though these flavor it and were especially appreciated by the American College audience.

Background, story and characterizations have been beautifully blended by Jack Gold's direction. Shooting took place on the Irish southwest coast. The ruins of an island abbey, destroyed by Cromwell's armies, were partially restored for the filming. The scene of desolate seascapes has been captured with some stunning color photography. The quality of the writing—Moore himself did the script—and of the acting is superior. Trevor Howard delivers a moving account of the abbot's anguish; Martin Sheen conveys the hard determination of the youthful cleric; and there is delicious, twinkling humor to Cyril Cusack's whimsical monk who alternates between salmon fishing and rambling discourses on faith.

"The Visitor" is "special" only by its excellence, a film of brave originality and high intelligence, remarkable both for the cinematic harmony and its deft exposition of ideas.

In Paris

Meanwhile, "Mal 68," has opened in Paris at the Dragon. The work of Gaudy Laverge, a British news correspondent, the film is sound in outline. Miss Laverge seeks to trace the origins of the student riots and the general strike that paralyzed France six years ago, to set the events themselves before us, and to report on their aftermath.

She begins with an excerpt from Godard's "La Chinoise"—which exposed university discontent in 1967—and she concludes with shots of workers grumbling over their lot, as they return to their factory jobs. The major portion of the film is a rebash of newsreel coverage which Miss Laverge has supplemented with recent interviews with various figures who were involved in the happenings. Political personalities have their say, but the recollections of a woman who works in a café-table are also included.

This documentary which runs over three hours is more exhaustive than exhaustive. It is repetitive, utterly unorganized, much of the material, though of historical value, is too familiar. It is not the great length that is the trouble, but the want of dramatic rhythm. The film cries for the proper orchestration that competent editing would impose.

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We are a leading firm of management consultants who have been retained to select the candidate for this position. It is our policy never to disclose information prior to a personal interview, and only with the consent of the candidate. All replies will be handled in strictest confidence and with the utmost discretion.

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ONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Unilever group reported to its net profit tumbled by 8.8 per cent, consolidated earnings of the 50-Dutch group totaled \$36.5 million in the quarter, down from \$40.1 million in the same quarter of a year earlier, while in nine months they amounted to \$120.5 million, down from \$138 million.

Unilever said that net profit for the full year would be lower than last year because of the higher cost of financing working capital and higher taxation.

Unilever Ltd., declared an interim dividend of 4.85 pence a share while Unilever of Holland a payout of 2.93 guilders.

Unilever said that the quarter rose to \$3.1 billion from \$2.1 billion in the nine months they topped \$14.1 billion, up from \$12.5 billion.

Unilever said trading conditions in Europe remained difficult for consumer products businesses, particularly edible fats, and for mal feeds.

Continued Net Rises

In another report today Courte said net profit rose to \$1.1 billion in the first half and Sept. 30 from \$91 million a year earlier.

The synthetic fiber producer said sales rose to \$276.5 million in \$430.9 million.

The company set an interim dividend of 1.84 pence, up from 1.6 pence.

Estel Earnings Gain

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Estel NV Hoesch Hoesch said today consolidated net profit in the third quarter rose 95 million guilders (\$36.5 million), up from \$4.8 million a year earlier.

Sales totaled 2.64 billion guilders, up from 2.1 billion.

**Gold Hits Record \$185.25,
Speculative Buying Reported**

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Gold prices rose to new records in Europe today because of widespread speculation of a new round of purchases of the metal.

The price was fixed in London at \$185.25 an ounce, up from \$183.25 in the morning and \$180.25 yesterday afternoon. The previous record high was \$182.25, both during the morning and afternoon.

Later, the price was quoted at \$185 an ounce bid, \$187 offered, a cent above and up from \$181.85 late yesterday.

A billion dealer said that added to speculative purchases, some of which were established earlier in the week.

Another factor was the decision

Oil Firms' Net Up 46% but Peak Seen

By Harry Anderson

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—For all companies' profits combined at record levels in the third quarter—up 46 per cent on average from a year ago—but no one suspects that the dramatic growth is over.

Many industry watchers think things have reached a plateau at a time when the companies explain they need even more to finance big expansion projects and extend their refining and storage capacity.

Evidence available so far indicates much of the higher earnings generated by the energy crisis and increased prices have been absorbed by the oil companies to finance more drilling and exploration. But some of the wealth has gone to purchase new investments in totally unrelated fields to increase stockholder dividends.

Some analysts speculate that inflation, lagging demand and a threat of an earnings slowdown will cause some oil firms to face or scrap some petroleum exploration and expansion plans made earlier this year. Last week, for example, Mobil Oil Corp. called off a planned refinery expansion in New Jersey, citing inflation and declining demand for oil.

Earned \$3.5 Billion

Figures compiled by the American Petroleum Institute, a Washington, D.C., industry group, show at 33 major U.S. oil companies earned \$3.5 billion in the third quarter this year versus \$2.4 billion in the same period last year.

GOLD—\$180? \$200? \$300?

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U.S. Trade With World Slows

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—American imports and exports are sagging in real terms as the world economy slows down, according to Commerce Department statistics.

The slowdown appears certain to have a significant impact on world trade, since the United States is the world's biggest market-place. There has been a slowdown of economic activity in foreign countries as there has been here.

Herbert Goldstein of the Commerce Department said, "The growth of trade has slowed."

In the first nine months of 1974, American imports declined by 3 per cent in real terms although they increased by 47 per cent in dollar terms. The difference was caused by inflation.

American exports showed an 11-per-cent increase in real terms for the first nine months of the year, but for the third quarter they dropped by 3.5 per cent.

The Commerce Department uses a system known as a unit value index to eliminate inflationary price increases from statistics and to estimate actual volume, but Mr. Goldstein described it as a "very, very crude way of getting an estimate."

The import figures showed a big change from

1973, when during the whole year they increased by 8 per cent in real terms.

Among the imports badly hit were softwood timber, used by the slumping building industry, down by 20 per cent in real terms, television receivers and transistor radios, coffee, cocoa, beet and textiles.

But while some imports dropped in real terms, their value shot up in price. Coffee imports, for example, increased in dollar terms by 45 per cent and cocoa by 56 per cent because of sky-high market prices.

U.S. textile imports, on which several producer countries rely, dropped in square yards by 17 per cent in the first nine months of 1974 compared with the same period of 1973.

But according to Leonard Mobley of the Commerce Department, the textile market has "bottomed out" after a recession and is now recovering with lower prices. "But the textile market is very soft here and even worse in the Far East and Europe," he added. "A number of mills are on short work orders and have cut production in the United States, Europe, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea."

Judge Says He Welcomes Latest Proposal**Herstatt Plan Averts Bankruptcy Process**

By James Furlong

COLOGNE, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—The immediate threat of bankruptcy proceedings in the Bankhaus Herstatt case was averted yesterday when a new proposal for compensation of creditors was submitted to the court in time to comply with a court-ordered deadline.

The proposal was completed after a long night of negotiations among representatives of insurance magnate Hans Gerling, the Creditors Advisory Committee and other interested parties, and was submitted to the Cologne Insolvency court early yesterday.

Mr. Gerling is the 51.4-per-cent majority shareholder in Herstatt.

The judge in charge of the case, Wilhelm Uhlenbrock, welcomed the proposal as fundamentally positive, a court spokesman said. Though requiring a judicial check on some points, the compensation suggestion obligated the need to begin bankruptcy proceedings, the spokesman said.

Judge Uhlenbrock had set a final deadline of yesterday morn-

ing for interested parties to reach an agreement. Failure to meet the deadline would probably have entailed the start of a bankruptcy action, he said.

The proposal, as outlined by the Creditors Advisory Committee and the Gerling insurance group, involves total payment to the compensation proceeding by Herstatt of about 234 million deutsche marks over a 48-month period.

Domestic banks would receive 45 per cent of their claims, West German community governments and foreign banks 55 per cent and other large creditors 65 per cent.

Assuming it receives court approval, the compensation program will be submitted to creditors on Dec. 17 at a mass meeting in Cologne. Mr. Gerling stipulated that the plan must be approved by 95 per cent of bank creditors and 85 per cent of non-bank creditors to become effective.

Mr. Gerling's contribution is predicated upon contributions of 35 million marks by the German Banking Federation, 15 million marks by the Savings Bank Association, and 10 million marks by the Federation of People's and Farm Cooperative Banks.

Mr. Gerling expects contributions of 20 million marks from West German banks out of proceeds of their profits in foreign exchange dealings with Herstatt. It was heavy losses on the foreign exchange market that caused Herstatt to close on June 26.

The fund of 95 million marks created by all contributions is designed to more than cover the approximately 250-million gap between Herstatt's assets of 950 million marks and the 1.3-billion marks needed to cover the payout.

The Krugers today ended at a record high, \$207 bid, \$212 offered, up from \$192.50-\$197.50 yesterday. The average price of \$209.50 was 13 per cent above the afternoon fixing level compared with a premium of 8.9 per cent yesterday.

However, the 46-per-cent gain for the quarter was smaller than the 65-per-cent gain registered by the 23 companies for the entire first nine months of the year.

Farhang was significantly, net profits of the five largest oil companies—Exxon, Gulf, Mobil, Standard of California and Texaco—grew by only 25 per cent year-to-year in the third quarter compared with a 50-per-cent gain for the first nine months as a whole.

Some analysts are expecting profit gains of less than 25 per cent in the fourth quarter, with "flat" earnings predicted for the first half of 1975.

The third-quarter figures were a little higher than many analysts were expecting, says Cayland, an oil analyst with Suizo & Co., San Francisco. "We had thought the combination of softening in prices and an absence of the inventory profits recorded in lesser periods would push the third quarter lower."

Profits Explained

In fact, many oil industry spokesmen claim that inventory profits were a high reason for the gains. They were sometimes accused of gouging the public during the energy crisis.

Says one company official: "Look at it this way: The Arabs vastly increased our costs for crude oil a year ago, so we immediately increased our retail prices accordingly. We made a big profit on the oil we had in the pipeline at the old cost, but right away we had to pay out those profits to buy oil at the new, high prices. The profit

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1973, when during the whole year they increased by 8 per cent in real terms.

Among the imports badly hit were softwood timber, used by the slumping building industry, down by 20 per cent in real terms, television receivers and transistor radios, coffee, cocoa, beet and textiles.

But while some imports dropped in real terms, their value shot up in price. Coffee imports, for example, increased in dollar terms by 45 per cent and cocoa by 56 per cent because of sky-high market prices.

U.S. textile imports, on which several producer countries rely, dropped in square yards by 17 per cent in the first nine months of 1974 compared with the same period of 1973.

But according to Leonard Mobley of the Commerce Department, the textile market has "bottomed out" after a recession and is now recovering with lower prices. "But the textile market is very soft here and even worse in the Far East and Europe," he added. "A number of mills are on short work orders and have cut production in the United States, Europe, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea."

The latest compensation proposal is the fourth since mediator Guenter Vogelsang launched the initial suggestion on Sept. 23.

It represents a compromise between the second Vogelsang plan and Mr. Gerling's own program, made public about a week ago.

Mr. Vogelsang foresees a moderate payment by Mr. Gerling of 210 million marks in addition to the 23.6 million marks he previously contributed.

Mr. Gerling, on the other hand, wanted to limit his total payment to a maximum of 200 million marks, spaced over 25 months.

In the compromise, Mr. Gerling will contribute the amount foreseen by Mr. Vogelsang but will have 48 months in which to pay it.

**U.S. Trade Bill Seen Failing
To Pass Congress This Year**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The administration now believes there is a very real danger that the trade bill will not be passed before Congress adjourns this year, administration sources said today.

The latest roadblock to passage of the long delayed bill is the insistence of some members of the Senate Finance Committee that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger testify on the understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union on Jewish emigration from Russia.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to accompany President Ford to Japan and the Soviet Union later this month and then go on from there to Peking. He therefore probably would not be able to appear before a formal session of the committee until the first week in December.

With that timetable, there may not be time for congressional action on the trade bill before adjournment.

After the agreement on the Jewish emigration issue was hammered out by Mr. Kissinger, Sen. Henry Jackson and Soviet officials, Ford administration officials were confidently predicting the bill would be passed by mid-December.

But if the committee cannot act on the bill until early December, debate on the Senate floor also would be delayed.

Then, even if passed, the bill would have to go to a House-Senate conference committee to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions.

But there is some doubt that the process will go even that smoothly.

The bill, which will give the President broad powers, is likely to face strong opposition on the floor of the Senate from supporters of organized labor. Top labor officials fear that lower tariffs would endanger jobs of U.S. workers.

Parliamentary sources inferred from Mr. Schmidt's talk that the Chancellor does not have in mind a new edition of the 950-million-mark public-spending program introduced in September to stimulate the construction industry.

Mr. Schmidt was quoted as saying that employment cannot be secured by public spending alone.

This gave rise to the inference that tax breaks or other measures will be used to stimulate private capital investment.

The companies insist their profits are being put to good use. American Petroleum Institute figures indicate a sharp increase in the amount being spent for exploration, development of new resources and expansion of refineries and plants. The increase, however, is not as great proportionately as the increase in net income for the same period.

The institute reports that 10 U.S. oil companies had spent or committed \$8.93 billion in the first nine months this year on capital investments compared with \$6.02 billion a year ago, an increase of slightly over 48 per cent.

Net income for the same companies in that period increased more than 60 per cent.

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Banker Urges Talks With Oil-Consuming Nations**Saudis Ready Long-Term Investment in West**

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia expects to place an increasing amount of its burgeoning oil revenues in intermediate and long-term investments, Mohammed Jamjoom, director general of research at the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), the central bank, said today.

Such intentions will come as good news to Western bankers and finance ministers who fear the international banking system is being strained to the limit with short-term deposits of oil producers' revenues.

This nation's oil revenues are expected to top \$20 billion this year, and its reserves already have more than doubled from \$4 billion at the end of 1973.

U.S. banks which have accepted much of the Saudi oil funds as short-term deposits have fretted over the difficulties and dangers of having to re-lend them at long maturities that are not covered by the deposits. But, according to Mr. Jamjoom, their fears have been exaggerated and are probably soon to be assuaged.

Strategy Discussed

"Investment strategy is still being decided by the supreme board," including King Faisal, he said.

The death last week of SAMA governor Anwar Ali could delay adoption of new investment policies, "but in the future there is a good chance of more investment in long-term bonds and deposits," Mr. Jamjoom said.

Investment in the U.S. stock market and other corporate securities in the industrialized world remain largely ruled out for the time being, he added. Any investment in such securities would require "a major shift" in the policy of the kingdom, he said.

Nevertheless, officials of the foreign investment department

keep a close watch on the Western securities markets. Copies of White World Securities International Bond Guide, Standard & Poor's Stock Guide, Moody's Handbook, and securities markets in Japan adorn their desks.

Ahmed Abdullahi, the 38-year-old head of the department, trained at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and Irving Trust Co. among other places, says SAMA investment in "triple-A" corporate bonds will happen in the future, surely.

He adds: "But studied very carefully first. We're watching everything and moving very cautiously."

Terms Not Attractive

He said SAMA has been investigating longer-term investment for some time, but has not been offered attractive enough terms. Unimpressed by the poor performance of the American bond markets, he said, SAMA has

approached the private placement market in Canada and Europe with "substantial sums" and worked closely with the U.S. Federal Reserve System in placing funds in the United States.

He said such a conference would "give any figures, but he said SAMA is enjoying 'closer and closer cooperation with the Federal Reserve'."

Research director Jamjoom also said he believed Western bankers and governments have somewhat exaggerated the problem of recycling oil dollars—that is, returning them via loans or payments to the industrialized world.

Saudi Arabia can easily import \$6 billion worth of goods and services next year, up from \$2 billion in 1973, as its industrial development and expansion grows apace, he said.

Mr. Abdullahi, agreed, saying: "There hasn't been any major

upset in Western banking institutions. Nothing of the sort. They have absorbed the money flows very nicely."

Mr. Jamjoom also repeated other Saudi officials' calls for an international conference of oil producers and consumers to discuss recycling questions.

He said such a conference would be to discuss ideas and not to take decisions. "The ones who will decide will be those who own the money," in other words, the oil producers, he said.

Other sources within SAMA suggest that it is up to the consuming nations to "knock at the door" of the producers with proposals for recycling, rather than for the producers to come up with proposals of their own. Western proposals to date are viewed here as rather selfishly motivated and in need of revision.

But Mr. Jamjoom said Saudi Arabia recognizes its own self-interest in a stable world monetary system. Most of its reserves are in dollars and "if the monetary system were unstable or the dollar were devalued," Saudi Arabia would stand to lose as much as anyone else, he said.

Saudi Arabia has become like a major shareholder in the world money system and in the stability of the dollar, he suggested, so it cannot "sell out" without damage to its own wealth.

**N.Y. Investors Await News
On Length of Miners' Strike**

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Prices moved indecisively on the New York Stock Exchange today as investors awaited indications whether the U.S. coal strike will be short or long. Decliners led advances, but the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 659.16, unchanged. It was up 1.41 at 3 o'clock and ahead about two at 4 p.m.

Declining issues broadly led gains throughout the session, closing at about \$70 to \$90.

Volume totaled 16.04 million shares compared with 15.04 million yesterday.

Helping encourage the market, the coal industry made new proposals and concessions to the union and a union official said he was "90 per cent sure" a settlement would be reached today.

However, brokers said investors were awaiting more concrete results, which did not appear during the trading day.

In coal mining stocks, North American Coal gained 1 1/4 to 25 1/4. Eastern Gas & Fuel was 22 1/4, up 3/4. Union Pacific 72, off 3/4, and Kennecott 27 1/8, up 2 1/8.

Brokers said Kennecott's gain was assisted by two conditional proposals to acquire Peabody Coal from Kennecott, which has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission and the courts to dispose of Peabody by April 1, 1975. One offer came from the Tennessee Valley Authority and the other from a group consisting of Newmont Mining, Texas Gulf, Williams Cos. and Cleveland-Cliffs.

Newmont Mining closed at 21 1/4, up 3/8. Texas Gulf at 27 3/8, off 3/8. Williams Cos. 67, off 1/2 and Cleveland-Cliffs 62 3/4, unchanged.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.33 to 68.22.

On the over-the-counter mar-

ket, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.42 to 62.53.

In Chicago, commodity futures rallied in the closing minutes as the Board of Trade and early losses were sharply trimmed or erased.

Before the late rally, which was accompanied by widespread short covering, soybeans fell the limit of 20 cents a bushel for the third straight day and soybean oil was down the limit of 100 points for the third day. The turnaround at the close produced a gain of \$3 a ton in soybean meal and whittled the soybean oil loss from 100 points to 25.

The board's action will free about \$750 million in reserves that banks must keep idle at Federal Reserve banks to support deposits.

The Fed, in effect, lowered reserve requirements on longer-term time deposits and increased requirements on shorter-term requirements. The Fed said this will improve the liquidity of the banking system by encouraging Fed member banks to seek longer-term time deposits.

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**Car Company
Reports Loss**

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—American Motors Corp. said today it suffered a loss in the fourth quarter due mainly to strikes at two facilities that reduced net income by \$13 million.

The company said its loss totaled \$7 million and compared with a profit of \$4 million a year earlier. For fiscal 1974, AMC had net earnings of \$37.5 million, down from \$44.5 million.

The auto maker said year-end earnings would have exceeded 1973 levels had it not been for the strike in September.

The company also said 1974 results were adversely affected by unexpected large costs "associated with entering the urban transit bus business."

In fact, the company said its bus subsidiary reported a loss of \$8.7 million for the year, but is expected to return to profitability in 1975.

AMC said the "significant feature of 1974" was a strong showing in automotive markets for passenger cars and four-wheel-drive vehicles.

In detailing its year-end results, the company said that its retail U.S. car sales were "the highest in 10 years," rising to 385,000 units.

AMC said its share of the domestic car market rose to 4.7 per cent from 3.8 per cent.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

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Shareholders may on and after November 21, 1974, inspect at the registered office of the company the report of the board of directors and the text of the proposed resolutions.

The Board of Directors.

U.S. \$18.39

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Nov. 13, 1974

High	Low	Last	Chg
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
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4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 13, 1974	Price
Asahi Glass	17.00
Canon	17.00
Fuji Photo	17.00
Honda Motor	17.00
Kia Motor	17.00
Nissan Motor	17.00
Sony Corp.	17.00
Toshiba	17.00
Yamaha Motor	17.00
Yokohama Rubber	17.00

The net asset value of

Viking Resources International N.V.

On 31-10-74 was U.S. \$14.00

Listed on the Amsterdam

Stock Exchange

Information:

Pierion, Helderling & Pierson

Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

November, 1974

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$15,000,000

The Wickes Corporation

CALIFORNIA

Five-Year Eurodollar Revolving Credit

arranged by

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

November, 1974

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUES

OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.

\$100,000,000

9.35% Sinking Fund Debentures due November 1, 1999

\$50,000,000

9% Notes due November 1, 1981

Lazard Frères & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Dean Witter & Co.

Shields Model Roland Securities

Basle Securities Corporation

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.

Prescott, Ball & Tarben

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc.

UBS-DB Corporation

November, 1974

The First Boston Corporation

Drexel Burnham & Co.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

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Wertheim & Co., Inc.

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American Securities Corporation

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F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.

Harris, Upham & Co.

Kleinwort, Benson

New Court Securities Corporation

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

Montreal Stocks

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High	Low	Last	Chg
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
4500 Abby Gdn	25.25	25.25	-
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U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Robert Fleming

Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.

R. W. Pressprich & Co.

William D. Witter, Inc.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

White, Weld & Co.

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

American Securities Corporation

Dominick & Dominick

F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.

Harris, Upham & Co.

Kleinwort, Benson

New Court Securities Corporation

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	1545	1550	1555	1560	1565	1570	1575	1580	1585	1590	1595	1600	1605	1610	1615	1620	1625	1630	1635	1640	1645	1650	1655	1660	1665	1670	1675	1680	1685	1690	1695	1700	1705	1710	1715	1720	1725	1730	1735	1740	1745	1750	1755	1760	1765	1770	1775	1780	1785	1790	1795	1800	1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2070	2075	2080	2085	2090	2095	2100	2105	2110	2115	2120	2125	2130	2135	2140	2145	2150	2155	2160	2165	2170	2175	2180	2185	2190	2195	2200	2205	2210	2215	2220	2225	2230	2235	2240	2245	2250	2255	2260	2265	2270	2275	2280	2285	2290	2295	2300	2305	2310	2315	2320	2325	2330	2335	2340	2345	2350	2355	2360	2365	2370	2375	2380	2385	2390	2395	2400	2405	2410	2415	2420	2425	2430	2435	2440	2445	2450	2455	2460	2465	2470	2475	2480	2485	2490	2495	2500	2505	2510	2515	2520	2525	2530	2535	2540	2545	2550	2555	2560	2565	2570	2575	2580	2585	2590	2595	2600	2605	2610	2615	2620	2625	2630	2635	2640	2645	2650	2655	2660	2665	2670	2675	2680	2685	2690	2695	2700	2705	2710	2715	2720	2725	2730	2735	2740	2745	2750	2755	2760	2765	2770	2775	2780	2785	2790	2795	2800	2805	2810	2815	2820	2825	2830	2835	2840	2845	2850	2855	2860	2865	2870	2875	2880	2885	2890	2895	2900	2905	2910	2915	2920	2925	2930	2935	2940	2945	2950	2955	2960	2965	2970	2975	2980	2985	2990	2995	3000	3005	3010	3015	3020	3025	3030	3035	3040	3045	3050	3055	3060	3065	3070	3075	3080	3085	3090	3095	3100	3105	3110	3115	3120	3125	3130	3135	3140	3145	3150	3155	3160	3165	3170	3175	3180	3185	3190	3195	3200	3205	3210	3215	3220	3225	3230	3235	3240	3245	3250	3255	3260	3265	3270	3275	3280	3285	3290	3295	3300	3305	3310	3315	3320	3325	3330	3335	3340	3345	3350	3355	3360	3365	3370	3375	3380	3385	3390	3395	3400	3405	3410	3415	3420	3425	3430	3435	3440	3445	3450	3455	3460	3465	3470	3475	3480	3485	3490	3495	3500	3505	3510	3515	3520	3525	3530	3535	3540	3545	3550	3555	3560	3565	3570	3575	3580	3585	3590	3595	3600	3605	3610	3615	3620	3625	3630	3635	3640	3645	3650	3655	3660	3665	3670	3675	3680	3685	3690	3695	3700	3705	3710	3715	3720	3725	3730	3735	3740	3745	3750	3755	3760	3765	3770	3775	3780	3785	3790	3795	3800	3805	3810	3815	3820	3825	3830	3835	3840	3845	3850	3855	3860	3865	3870	3875	3880	3885	3890	3895	3900	3905	3910	3915	3920	3925	3930	3935	3940	3945	3950	3955	3960	3965	3970	3975	3980	3985	3990	3995	4000	4005	4010	4015	4020	4025	4030	4035	4040	4045	4050	4055	4060	4065	4070	4075	4080	4085	4090	4095	4100	4105	4110	4115	4120	4125	4130	4135	4140	4145	4150	4155	4160	4165	4170	4175	4180	4185	4190	4195	4200	4205	4210	4215	4220	4225	4230	4235	4240	4245	4250	4255	4260	4265	4270	4275	4280	4285	4290	4295	4300	4305	4310	4315	4320	4325	4330	4335	4340	4345	4350	4355	4360	4365	4370	4375	4380	4385	4390	4395	4400	4405	4410	4415	4420	4425	4430	4435	4440	4445	4450	4455	4460	4465	4470	4475	4480	4485	4490	4495	4500	4505	4510	4515	4520	4525	4530	4535	4540	4545	4550	4555	4560	4565	4570	4575	4580	4585	4590	4595	4600	4605	4610	4615	4620	4625	4630	4635	4640	4645	4650	4655	4660	4665	4670	4675	4680	4685	4690	4695	4700	4705	4710	4715	4720	4725	4730	4735	4740	4745	4750	4755	4760	4765	4770	4775	4780	4785	4790	4795	4800	4805	4810	4815	4820	4825	4830	4835	4840	4845	4850	4855	4860	4865	4870	4875	4880	4885	4890	4895	4900	4905	4910	4915	4920	4925	4930	4935	4940	4945	4950	4955	4960	4965	4970	4975	4980	4985	4990	4995	5000	5005	5010	5015	5020	5025	5030	5035	5040	5045	5050	5055	5060	5065	5070	5075	5080	5085	5090	5095	5100	5105	5110	5115	5120	5125	5130	5135	5140	5145	5150	5155	5160	5165	5170	5175	5180	5185	5190	5195	5200	5205	5210	5215	5220	5225	5230	5235	5240	5245	5250	5255	5260	5265	5270	5275	5280	5285	5290	5295	5300	5305	5310	5315	5320	5325	5330	5335	5340	5345	5350	5355	5360	5365	5370	5375	5380	5385	5390	5395	5400	5405	5410	5415	5420	5425	5430	5435	5440	5445	5450	5455	5460	5465	5470	5475	5480	5485	5490	5495	5500	5505	5510	5515	5520	5525	5530	5535	5540	5545	5550	5555	5560	5565	5570	5575	5580	5585	5590	5595	5600	5605	5610	5615	5620	5625	5630	5635	5640	5645	5650	5655	5660	5665	5670	5675	5680	5685	5690	5695	5700	5705	5710	5715	5720	5725	5730	5735	5740	5745	5750	5755	5760	5765	5770	5775	5780	5785	5790	5795	5800	5805	5810	5815	5820	5825	5830	5835	5840	5845	5850	5855	5860	5865	5870	5875	5880	5885	5890	5895	5900	5905	5910	5915	5920	5925	5930	5935	5940	5945	5950	5955	5960	5965	5970	5975	5980	5985	5990	5995	6000	6005	6010	6015	6020	6025	6030	6035	6040	6045	6050	6055	6060	6065	6070	6075	6080	6085	6090	6095	6100	6105	6110	6115	6120	6125	6130	6135	6140	6145	6150	6155	6160	6165	6170	6175	6180	6185	6190	6195	6200	6205	6210	6215	6220	6225	6230	6235	6240	6245	6250	6255	6260	6265	6270	6275	6280	6285	6290	6295	6300	6305	6310	6315	6320	6325	6330	6335	6340	6345	6350	6355	6360	6365	6370	6375	6380	6385	6390	6395	6400	6405	6410	6415	6420	6425	6430	6435	6440	6445	6450	6455	6460	6465	6470	6475	6480	6485	6490	6495	6500	6505	6510	6515	6520	6525	6530	6535	6540	6545	6550	6555	6560	6565	6570	6575	6580	6585	6590	6595	6600	6605	6610	6615	6620	6625	6630	6635	6640	6645	6650	6655	6660	6665	6670	6675	6680	6685	6690	6695	6700	6705	6710	6715	6720	6725	6730	6735	6740	6745	6750	6755	6760	6765	6770	6775	6780	6785	6790	6795	6800	6805	6810	6815	6820	6825	6830	6835	6840	6845	6850	6855	6860	6865	6870	6875	6880	6885	6890	6895	6900	6905	6910	6915	6920	6925	6930	6935	6940	6945	6950	6955	6960	6965	6970	6975	6980	6985	6990	6995	7000	7005	7010	7015	7020	7025	7030	7035	7040	7045	7050	7055	7060	7065	7070	7075	7080	7085	7090	7095	7100	7105	7110	7115	7120	7125	7130	7135	7140	7145	7150	7155	7160	7165	7170	7175	7180	7185	7190	7195	7200	7205	7210	7215	7220	7225	7230	7235	7240	7245	7250	7255	7260	7265	7270	7275	7280	7285	7290	7295	7300	7305	7310	7315	7320	7325	7330	7335	7340	7345	7350	7355	7360	7365	7370	7375	7380	7385	7390	7395	7400	7405	7410	7415	7420	7425	7430	7435	7440	7445	7450	7455	7460	7465	7470	7475	7480	7485	7490	7495	7500	7505	7510	7515	7520	7525	7530	7535	7540	7545	7550	7555	7560	7565	7570	7575	7580	7585	7590	7595	7600	7605	7610	7615	7620	7625	7630	7635	7640	7645	7650	7655	7660	7665	7670	7675	7680	7685	7690	7695	7700	7705	7710	7715	7720	7725	7730	7735	7740	7745	7750	7755	7760	7765	7770	7775	7780	7785	7790	7795	7800	7805	7810	7815	7820	7825	7830	7835	7840	7845	7850	7855	7860	7865	7870	7875	7880	7885	7890	7895	7900	7905	7910	7915	7920	7925	7930	7935	7940	7945	7950	7955	7960	7965	7970	7975	7980	7985	7990	7995	8000	8005	8010	8015	8020	8025	8030	8035	8040	8045	8050	8055	8060	8065	8070	8075	8080	8085	8090	8095	8100	8105	8110	8115	8120	8125	8130	8135	8140	8145	8150	8155	8160	8165	8170	8175	8180	8185	8190	8195	8200	8205	8210	8215	8220	8225	8230	8235	8240	8245	8250	8255	8260	8265	8270	8275	8280	8285	8290	8295	8300	8305	
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-By Will Weng

	C	F			C	F	
ALGAREVE.....	18	64	Cloudy	MADRID.....	12	33	Cloudy
ALXESTER.....	18	64	Cloudy	MILAN.....	9	48	Overcast
ANCARA.....	14	57	Cloudy	MONTECARLO.....	13	33	Rain
ATHENS.....	18	64	Clear	MOSCOW.....	2	26	Overcast
BAGHDAD.....	18	64	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	9	48	Cloudy
BERGLAND.....	14	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	12	33	Cloudy
BERLIN.....	8	46	Cloudy	NITE.....	12	33	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM.....	8	46	Overcast	OSLO.....	8	46	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	18	64	Cloudy	PALMA.....	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO.....	24	73	Cloudy	PARIS.....	10	50	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	10	66	Cloudy	ROME.....	8	46	Cloudy
CHICAGO.....	15	53	Cloudy	SOFT.....	12	33	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	16	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	11	52	Rain	TEHRAN.....	19	66	Clear
EDINBURGH.....	7	42	Rain	TEL AVIV.....	22	7	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	18	64	Cloudy	TENTS.....	18	64	Clear
FRANKFURT.....	8	46	Cloudy	VENICE.....	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	8	46	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	11	52	Cloudy
HAGELINK.....	7	45	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	7	42	Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	18	64	Cloudy	WILMINGTON.....	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	21	69	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	20	59	Cloudy
LISBON.....	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON.....	9	46	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES.....	24	83	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast at 1100; C.R.T. there at 1200; C.R.T. here at 1200.)

November 13, 1974

[illegible]

**TRIP
KIRBY**



SUPERSHIP

By Noel Mostert. Knopf. 332 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU get the idea pretty quickly—even if you haven't seen his sedition in *The New Yorker* or heard the drumbeat of its advance publicity or witnessed the lamentations over its message in the cocktail party circuit—that Noel Mostert's "Supership" is going to deliver a very scary message, that it's going to send you sailing into danger. For those enormous new tankers you see proudly displayed in the oil-company advertisements are spilling their contents into the oceans at an unprecedented rate, how the oceans may be dying as a direct result and the oceans die all life may be threatened.

You can see it coming as you turn the first pages at "Supership": another "Silent Spring"; more cause for despair; once again an invitation to give up on humanity. But, you wonder—watching the message loom—do you actually want to read it? The answer is a resounding yes. In these days your sensibilities have gotten into the habit of freezing at the slightest hint of further gloom.

Can you bear still more? You can. For Noel Mostert, a journalist from South Africa, has heavily sugarcoted the awful pill. Fully cognizant that even a doomsday book must have dramatic appeal, he has composed dire shoddbod on the most enticing of literary genres—the journal of a cruise. And so when we are not being shown the

economics of oil-transport forced, a too-quick growth of the supertanker with scanty attention paid to safety and practicality. How the size and design of the ships, combined with the laws that govern their operation, has almost guaranteed frequent wrecks and massive pillages (and even with oil being dumped sufficient oil may be getting dumped in the "normal" course of operations to guarantee ecological disaster within a decade or so).

How oil spills affect phytoplanktons and photosynthesizing and penguins. And he projects what the long-range consequences of such demolitions may be.

Mostert eases us into a state of despair. So we pay strict attention to his message and we trouble to ask what can be done to avert disaster. An honest and sensitive reporter, he is pessimistic and doesn't pretend to have a program of answers. But he does suggest a code composed of one major oil importer would soon make its impact felt upon all new ships, and upon all older ships that justify the expense of reconstruction." The United States is one major oil importer and growing more major with each passing year. What the United States does about the supertankers will be determined by the will of citizens, presumably, and the will of its citizens will be shaped by what they read and think. Ergo, one thing everyone can do right now is read "Supership."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

This report is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

The New York Times

This gives her jaded sense of peace a chance to relax. She boards the British super-tanker SS Ardshiel—at a deadweight of about 200,000 tons and a length of one quarter of a mile, a relative baby among the newest generation of ships—we see what it's like to stand on the bridge, to talk shop with the captain, to stroll into the sun-drenched, unconfined hallways and to break that routine with an awesome descent into the ship's oil-storage tanks. "The loading man went aloft into the sky, with exhilaration in fine weather and with a fierce sense of elemental combat during bad weather," descent on other hand involves "neutral calm all that involves matters; black holes in the sea."

And Mosher has time and space to give us the how the crew in bite-sized lumps; how the

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BULL	MONITE	BEAR
ASCEA	AGIOS	ALLIE
NEEK	DEPRESSION	
ESSENCES	NETAP	
	ERAS	SIRE
ENTRAP	CANISTER	
SAHIB	NAVEN	RPI
THREE	CITIES	OIAL
EUR	SHRED	PIECE
SMELLIER	CRESTIS	
	IONS	SHAH
CRIMEA	DJEMAKER	
REGRESSIONS	RIARE	
ANON	ELECT	DRIPS
BINS	ASSES	SOWS

This week	Weeks Last on Week List
Fiction	
Centennial, by James Michener	1 11
Tinker, Taylor, Solters and Hooper, by John Le Carré	2 21
What Happened, by Joseph Heller	3 21
The Platte, by Harold Robbins	4 24
The Boys in the Boat, by Michael C. Meyer	5 18
Dogs of War, by Frederick Forsyth	6 12
Jaws, by Peter Benchley	7 26
The War Between the States, by Allan Lane	8 11
Waterproof Down, by Richard Adams	9 21
Shogun, by James Clavell, illustrated by Robert Ludlum	10 5
GENERAL	
All the President's Men, by Bob Woodward and Bob Armstrong	1 24
All Things Bright and Beautiful, by James Harriot	3 9
The Memory Book, by Harff Lowmyre and Jerry Lucas	2 20
Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Hoover, by Cornelius Ryan	4 13
The Woman He Loved, by Mary Jo Mayne	5 18
Alive: The Story of the Andes Survivors, by Piers Paul Hodge	6 29
Caveat, by Dick Cavett and Christopher Porterfield	9 4
My Life, by Billie Holiday	10 1
Comfort, by Dick Cavett	11 1
You Can Profit From a Monetary Revolution, by Henry Browne	12 36
Tales of Power, by Carlos Castaneda	13 1

-By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North was happy to find himself with 23 high-card points, but less happy when he wound up with a minus score. East began with three spades, a contract that was due to fail by two tricks.

North made a take-out double in the pass-out position, and raised the four-club response to five. He should perhaps have made a move toward slam with a cue-bid of four spades, since South needed only a five-card suit headed by the king to have

result would have been the same, since South would have rejected the slam invitation.

The opening lead was the spade king, and after winning with the ace, South had three options in attacking the trump suit. He could lead the queen of clubs, hoping to pin the jack—certainly the right play if the closed hand had no entries. He could lead the ten, nine or eight, planning to make the second trump lead from the closed hand, the play that an acid-tongued North recommended in the post-mortem. Or he could enter his hand with a heart lead and play a club to the ten.

South chose the third play, which would be a routine move if there were a second entry available to his own hand. He now went down, because when a heart was returned, he won in the dummy and played another trump.

South was severely criticized, for squandering his only clear entry prematurely, but it is far from certain that his play was wrong. What was wrong was the follow-up. After winning the fourth trick in dummy, the right play was to lead three top-diamonds.

There was no danger that West could ruff, since East could not have begun with four diamonds as well as seven spades, two hearts and one club. And if East ruffed, it would be with the club ace, since West was marked with the club jack.

With the actual distribution, it an unlikely one, South has a surprising re-entry to his hand by turning the fourth round of diamonds. He can then lead a trump, neutralizing West's jack and making the game.

With the actual distribution, the two lines of play under discussion, leading the ten fromummy at once or using the

The trump lead from the dummy gains when East has a singleton ace or king of trump combined with at least three diamonds. The trump lead from the dead hand gains when West has a singleton trump jack, or when East has the singleton trump seven and fewer than three diamonds.

NORTH
 ♠ A
 ♥ AQJ
 ♦ AKQ4
 ♣ Q10984

WEST EAST (D)
 ♠ K2 ♣ QJ109763
 ♥ 10862 ♥ 854
 ♦ J873 ♦ 102
 ♠ AJ7 ♣ K

SOUTH
 ♠ 854
 ♥ K73
 ♦ 985
 ♣ 6532

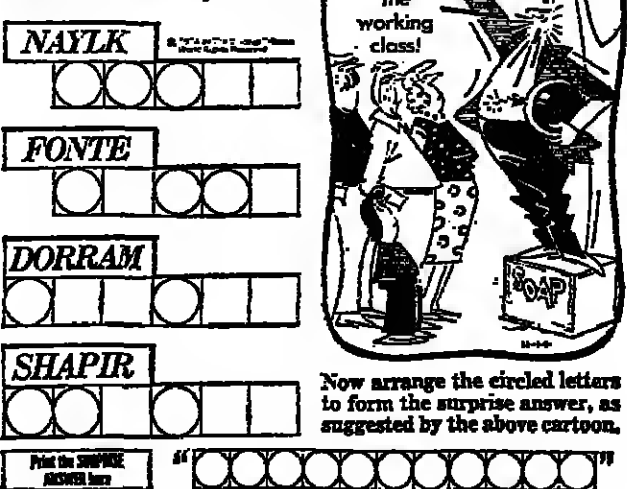
Neither side was vulnerable
the bidding:

East	South	West	North
3 ♠	Pass	Pass	DBL
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	5 ♠
Pass.	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade king.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: HOIST YGLOO BICKER EMBALM
 Answer: Doesn't sound like a big insult. A SLIGHT

DENNIS THE MENACE



FETCH RUFF!

*NOT THE PAPER BOY...
THE **PAPER!***

U.S. Little League Bars Foreigners From So-Called World Series

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT)—Its proponents always have contended that Little League baseball is as American as apple pie and hot dogs. But now there is evidence that it's really as American as sour grapes.

On the theory that if you can't beat 'em, har 'em, Little League Baseball Inc. of Williamsport, Pa., has decreed that foreign teams no longer will be permitted to compete in what it euphemistically will continue to call its world series.

By coincidence, of course, teams from Taiwan had won the world series the last four years and five of the last six years. The two previous years, Japanese teams had won. The success of the Taiwan teams had provoked an investigation by Little League officials last year on the assumption that the Taiwan teams must be cheating.

The investigation uncovered the unforgivable fact that the 12-year-old Taiwan players really were 12 years old. It also uncovered the rude embarrassment that the Taiwan organizers had obeyed

all the Little League rules. More than anything else, it uncovered the uncomfortable truth that the Taiwan players, living in a climate that permits them to play baseball all year round, had displayed two ideals—ambition and dedication—that the Little League program is supposed to foster. For those indications, the 14 adults on the Little League board of directors voted the only appropriate punishment—expulsion from the world series.

Point of View

"Our whole point of view is that the world series is out of proportion now, that it was developing trends that are out of control,"—Little League official.

Carl Stotz warned the Little League executives of that possibility two decades ago, but they ignored him. Stotz founded the Little League program three decades ago on a Williamsport sandlot. He was the first Little League commissioner but he soon realized that he had unwittingly created a monster. When a league at a

U.S. military base in the Panama Canal Zone requested permission to qualify for the 1953 world series, he preferred to limit it to U.S. teams. The directors overruled him. Stotz later resigned. Now 65, he is the collector in old Lycoming Township near Williamsport, but he has not seen a world series game since 1955. When the Panama situation developed, Stotz recalled, "animosity built up

team. But beyond the adult problems, I just thought it was too unnatural for a 12-year-old boy to travel thousands of miles to play a baseball game."

On one of his last trips as a Little League executive, Stotz visited U.S. military bases in Europe and Africa. "I told them then that they shouldn't look forward to having their teams playing in the world series," he remembered.

"Our whole point of view is that the world series is out of proportion now, that it was developing trends that are out of control,"—Little League official.

right away over which team should come here. One of the adults involved in the decision had an automobile accident and he blamed mental exhaustion from the Little League controversy. There also was an impounding of travel funds over the team. Later on, before Alaska was a state, there was a similar situation and a hush plot where they flew in food to remote areas threatened to shut off supplies if his son wasn't taken to the

"Especially teams from the military bases. We already had experiences where the son of a private was the best first baseman on the base, but the son of a colonel made the all-star team."

In forming the Little League program, one of Stotz's commandments was that, "if a father had a boy in the league, he was ineligible" to be a manager or coach. "They've gotten away from that," Stotz said. "Some fathers have caused prob-

lems. But the posture of the people in the Little League office is that nothing bad can happen in Little League."

Something had happened Monday in the decision to bar foreign teams from world series. And as usual, adults made the decision, not the kids in the program.

Little League Baseball Inc. was founded for boys and opened, reluctantly, to girls this year. Many adults realize that intent and enhance the program. But too many adults destroy that intent by acting as if the program were founded for them. When adults are involved, Little League often emerges as a program for adults, not for kids. Too often, a father gets involved as a manager in order to assure that his son, or daughter, will play—or in order to assure the fulfillment of his lifelong hallucination that he is a baseball strategist.

The same philosophy apparently has affected the 14 adults on the Little League board of directors. When it was suggested to Robert Stirtat that perhaps some American kids were annoyed at the domination of the Taiwan teams, the Little League vice-president disagreed.

"The kids raised no objections," he said. "It was up to the kids. Taiwan would still be in."

But it's not up to the kids. And that really is what the Little League program is all about.

Far East Reaction

TAIPEI, Nov. 13 (AP)—Little League baseball officials in Taiwan and Japan expressed regret yesterday over the decision to bar foreign teams from the annual world series.

"The Little League world series provides a good opportunity for boys of many countries to meet and make friends with one another," said Hsieh Kuo-ching, chairman of the Republic of China Baseball Association. "Therefore, winning or losing a game is of little importance by itself."

Hsieh said that he was not against the idea of organizing regional competition in Asia as a substitute for the Williamsport world series. However, he added, "This is no real substitution, for Asian boys will have no chance to compete with their American counterparts."

Wins Golden Glove, Too

Garvey Is Most Valuable in National

By Russ Newhan



Steve Garvey

Alabama Replaces Ohio State As No. 1 in College Football

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Out went one living legend and in came another as Bear Bryant's Alabama Crimson Tide replaced Woody Hayes' Ohio State Buckeyes as the No. 1 team in the latest rankings by United Press International's board of coaches.

Hayes Criticized For Reaction to Ohio State Loss

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT)—Wayne Duke, commissioner of the Big 10 Conference, publicly reprimanded Woody Hayes, the Ohio State football coach, yesterday for his comments on officiating in the Buckeyes' defeat by Michigan State Saturday.

"I have informed coach Hayes... that repetition of his unsportsmanlike conduct would result in referral to the conference compliance committee for imposition of increased penalties in accordance with conference procedures," Duke said.

Apparently Duke was referring to the fact that, under a clause of the conference code approved by the conference last summer, a violation would be subject to public reprimand and a one-game suspension imposed for an additional offense.

Hayes, still fuming over the controversial 10-13 defeat, was a telephone guest of Iowa coach Bob Coombs' weekly news luncheon in Iowa City yesterday. Hayes called and said: "This is coach Hayes and I have a statement—we'll be there Saturday."

Michigan State's 16-13 upset of the Buckeyes Saturday toppled Ohio State from the top spot in the rankings. The Buckeyes had held the position since the preseason ratings.

Alabama moved into the vacancy at the top with a 30-0 defeat of Louisiana State.

23 First-Place Votes
Alabama, which was last year's national champion in UPI's final ratings after regular season play, received 23 of the 34 first-place ballots cast. Second-ranked Michigan captured the remaining 11 first-place votes.

The Crimson Tide and Michigan are the only undefeated and untied major college teams.

Ohio State was No. 3 in the balloting, then Notre Dame, Auburn, Nebraska and Southern California.

1. Alabama (9-0)	23
2. Michigan (10-0)	11
3. Ohio State (8-1)	10
4. Notre Dame (10-1)	9
5. Auburn (9-1)	8
6. Nebraska (10-0)	7
7. Southern Cal (10-0)	6
8. Florida (7-2)	5
9. Texas A&M (7-2)	4
10. Penn State (7-2)	3
11. North Carolina (8-2)	2
12. Miami (10-1)	1
13. Michigan State (5-3-1)	0
14. Houston (7-2)	0
15. Maryland (7-2)	0
16. Pittsburgh (7-2)	0
17. Oklahoma State (5-2)	0
18. Texas Tech (6-2)	0
19. Baylor (6-3)	0
20. Tulsa (6-3)	0

Austria Wins in Soccer
ISTANBUL, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Austria today defeated Turkey 1-0 in a friendly soccer international. The goal came on a free kick in the 4th minute.

the toughest achievement of his career.

Of the MVP award he said: "It's the highest achievement a player can obtain and I've had difficulty talking and talking since I learned that I won it. It's unbelievable. I'm very happy and very numb."

Garvey, 25, said that he had not allowed himself to think about the award since he knew that Lou Brock of St. Louis would attract a lot of votes by virtue of his record 118 stolen bases. Brock received eight first-place votes and 233 points, based on 14 for first, nine for second, eight for third and 00 down to 00 for 10th.

Marshall Third
Garvey received 13 first-place votes and 270 points. Mike Marshall, the Dodgers' tireless relief pitcher and winner of the Cy Young Award, got one vote for first and finished third at 148, five points ahead of Cincinnati catcher Johnny Bench.

Eleven Patrick Garvey, 8-10 and 100 pounds, led the Dodgers in RBI (.111), hits (.200) and doubles (.321). He was second on the club in runs (.95), homers (.31) and average (.312).

He was the first National League since Joe Torre in 1971 to collect 200 hits and drive in more than 100 runs and he did not go more than two straight games without a hit until early August. His longest slump was three games.

Jimmy Wynn, the Dodger centerfielder, received two votes for first but finished fifth at 137 as he was left off two of the 24 ballots despite 32 home runs, 108 RBI, 104 runs and an average of .271.

"I figured I'd finish a lot higher than fifth," said Wynn, resting at his apartment after having a cast removed from the right elbow. He underwent surgery two weeks ago.

"I feel I played a very important role in helping lead the Dodgers to a pennant," Wynn said. "I knew that if the Cards won their division, Brock would win the MVP award. But when the Cards didn't win, I thought it would be between Garvey and myself without anyone else in the running."

"I'm disappointed to finish fifth. I'm disappointed that I didn't win it. But I am happy that a Dodger got it. Steve had a cast on his arm."

"Brock had such a spectacular year it was impossible to speculate on just how the writers would vote. Would they be influenced by the breaking of an all-time record of by consistency, by the day-in, day-out contribution to the winning of a pennant?"

"By voting for me, they seemed to have given recognition to the value of consistency, and that's gratifying since it's really what athletes are all about."

Garvey's year was best characterized by his wife, Cyndy, who was doing chores at the couple's

new home in Calabasas when she learned of Garvey's selection.

"I was positive Brock would win it," she said. "But when you think about the kind of year Steve had, it's too bad you can't shoot it stuff it and put it in a corner to show off for all time. I know a lot of people are going to be expecting him to repeat it and I kind of worry a little about that."

Garvey won the Golden Glove in his first full season at a new position by making only eight errors and saving the other infielders from innumerable throwing errors with agile glove work. He was voted to the All-Star Game as a write-in candidate and won the game's MVP award. He got eight hits in the five games of the world series with Oakland, and led the Dodgers with a .381 average.

Garvey reflected on it all and said: "Probably the thing I'm proud of was the birth of my daughter (Christina Lee) during the world series."

© Los Angeles Times.



Bout is stopped after Jean-Claude Bouttier downs Gary Broughton in seventh round.

Law of Averages, Vikings Catch Cardinals, 28-24

By William N. Wallace

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13 (NYT)—The law of averages of Francis Taranton caught up with the St. Louis Cardinals here Monday night as the Minnesota Vikings beat them, 28-24.

One of the features of the

remarkable St. Louis success this season, which had brought seven victories in eight games, was the relative absence of the turnovers—fumbles lost and passes intercepted.

Two Cardinal fumbles in the first period opened the way for two easy Minnesota touchdowns. In the eight previous games the

Cards had lost only four fumbles, an unusually low number, and those who believe in averages suspected the turnover would catch up with this young team.

As for Taranton, the Viking quarterback, he directed a methodical attack which featured two middle-distance touchdown drives in the second half that won the game. Taranton scored the last touchdown on a bootleg run of 10 yards down right end.

Late St. Louis Rally

That touchdown put the Vikings ahead, 28-17, with six minutes left to play. St. Louis scored once more and then staged a late rally, which fell short.

At the end, the Cardinals' fine quarterback, Jim Hart, was firing incomplete passes from the Minnesota 25-yard line.

The outcome was neither damaging nor advantageous to either side. The Cardinals remained a full game ahead of Washington in the Eastern Division of the National Conference. They now came into the easy part of their schedule and none of their remaining five opponents has a winning record at this time. They have, for example, two games ahead with the Giants while the Redskins, who are living precariously, have to face dangerous Dallas twice and the powerful Rams once.

3-Game Lead

The Vikings are three games ahead of Detroit in the Central Division of the NFC and are serenely headed for the playoffs again. It is possible they could meet the Cardinals the weekend of Dec. 21-22 in the first round of the playoffs.

Ewbank Ends NFL Career

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 12 (NYT)—Less than a year after he ended 20-year head coaching career in pro football, Weeb Ewbank today announced his retirement as vice-president of the New York Jets.

Ewbank's move, effective at

the end of the season, could lead to a conflict between coach Charley Winner and Phil Ielini, the president, over the operation of the team, depending on the type of executive Ielini names to succeed Ewbank.

"I want to enjoy my family," Ewbank, 67, told a news conference. "I also don't want to be under pressure any more because I've been under it for 45 years. It's not worth it any more. Now I can let others take the heat."

After coaching the Baltimore Colts for nine seasons and the Jets for 11, Ewbank stepped down at the end of last season and was succeeded by Winner, his son-in-law.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games
New York 112, Cleveland 84 (McGee 22, Heard 14, Carr 22, Snyder 15).

Boston 91, Milwaukee 88 (Silas 22, White 14, Daniels 24, Thompson 18).

Chicago 85, New Orleans 79 (Walker 20, Van Lier 17, Maravich 27, Walk 14).

Golden State 125, Atlanta 111 (Garry 22, Wilkes 18, Van Arsdale 24, Hoston 20).

Portland 105, New York 103 (Johnson 22, White 27, Monroe 22, Bradley 20).

Houston 103, Kansas City-Omaha 90 (Newell 26, Tammajovich 17, Archibald 24, Walker 22).

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games
San Antonio 109, Virginia 82 (Gerrin 23, Jones 20, Veatch 10, Billings 15).

San Diego 113, Memphis 101 (Grant 20, Lamar 22, Carter 20, Johnson 11).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games
San Diego 4, Chicago 2 (Porgo 20, Lacroix, Piumo; MacGregor, Harris).

Houston 4, New England 1 (Heighes, Taylor, Land, Sherill, Elise, Rusakowski, Carleton).

Quebec 5, Michigan 4 (Parizien 2, Houle, Caron, Gaudette; Veneruso 2, Schiraldi, Trutier).

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